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## Afghan defectors land in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (AP) — An Afghan air force transport plane made an unscheduled landing in Pakistan Saturday and everyone on board surrendered to authorities saying they wanted to defect, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. There were five passengers aboard the Soviet-built Antonov-24 as well as an undetermined number of crew members, he said. The nationality of those aboard was not disclosed, but they were presumed to be Afghans. It was the third defection to Pakistan involving a plane since the Soviet Union intervened in neighbouring Afghanistan in late 1979. The last defection occurred in March when an Afghan air force pilot crashlanded in a remote border area in southwest Pakistan. The plane, a civilian version of the larger AN-26 military transport that has a carrying capacity of five crew and 38 passengers, touched down at the border town of Miran Shah at 10 a.m. (0500 GMT), in the north Waziristan tribal agency of North-West Frontier Province.

## 'Iran preparing major offensive'

PARIS (R) — Iranian forces are massing south of Abwaz in preparation for a major offensive against Iraq across the Shatt Al Arab waterway, the opposition Mujahadeen-e-Khalq said Saturday. Quoting sources in the Iranian army, a Mujahadeen spokesman quoted supporters of the group in the army as saying that the attack could come at any moment. He said the offensive had originally been planned to begin this week but had been delayed by logistical problems. The Paris-based Mujahadeen said in a press statement that the planned attack would also menace the borders of nearby Kuwait. "The most important place of military concentration is 70 kilometres south of Abwaz, involving 80,000 to 100,000 men — two-thirds of the entire manpower of the (Iranian) regime at the front," the statement said.

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## King, Queen to visit Netherlands

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor have accepted an invitation from Queen Beatrix to make a state visit to the Netherlands, Reuters quoted an official source at the Royal Palace as saying Saturday. The source said the visit will take place in October, but did not give a date, Reuters said.

## Regent cables good wishes to Fahd

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on the Saudi Arabian National Day. In his cable, Prince Hassan paid tribute to Saudi Arabia's honourable stand and support for its sister Arab states, and praised the progress and prosperity of Saudi Arabia and under the Saudi monarch.

## Holiday announced

AMMAN (J.T.) — Wednesday, Sept. 26, will be observed as a holiday for all ministries, government departments and organisations, to mark the beginning of the new Hijra year, a statement issued by the Prime Ministry said Saturday.

## Delegation leaves for IPU conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al-Lawzi Saturday left for Geneva at the head of a parliamentary delegation to attend meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, before his departure for the seven-day meetings, Mr. Lawzi said he will deliver Jordan's speech to the conference and present the Kingdom's views on Middle East issues. The delegation to the IPU conference includes Senate members Dr. Khalil Al-Saleh and Mr. Akram Zuaitar, Lower House members Khaled Al-Haj Hassan, Mr. Foad Farraj and Mr. Zuhair Dhonqan and two parliament officials.

## Urquhart optimistic over Lebanon

OOSTERBEEK, Netherlands (AP) — A United Nations official said Saturday that "very promising elements" came out of his talks last week with Israeli, Syrian, and Lebanese leaders, which were aimed at mediating an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. U.N. Under-Secretary-General Brian Urquhart said he was impressed during the talks by "a mood of realism all over," and added that "the Syrians are in fact rather pragmatic."

## Crippled Soviet sub towed near Japan

TOKYO (AP) — A crippled Soviet ballistic-missile submarine was being towed toward Saturday after drifting in the Sea of Japan off Western Honshu, Japan's main island, for two days with white smoke spewing intermittently from its conning tower, a Defence Agency spokesman said.

## Iran threatens to make oil routes 'insecure for all' Iraq strikes 'warning blow' against Bandar Khomeini

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday it had struck a "warning blow" against an Iranian petrochemical plant in the port town of Bandar Khomeini as Iran reiterated its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz and make the Gulf oil tanker routes "insecure for all".

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted a military spokesman as saying the attack against the Iranian plant, in retaliation for an Iranian attack last Sunday on Iraqi oil jetties, took place at 1:30 p.m. (0930 GMT).

The spokesman gave no other details and it was not clear what form the "warning blow" had taken.

Iraqi planes have attacked the plant before and the Japanese consortium helping to build it, led by the Mitsui group, only recently resumed work at the site.

Iraq said two days ago it had attacked Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the northern Gulf in a "warning strike" but there has been no independent confirmation of the raid.

Iranian official media reported last Sunday that Iranian warplanes had attacked jetties at Iraq's Faw oil terminal in the northern Gulf, which has been closed since shortly after the outbreak of the war.

four-year-old Iran-Iraq war. Some of its leaders have been trying to bring the war to an end through negotiations.

Arab diplomatic sources here said Mr. Rafsanjani was obviously alluding to the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, and UAE president, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, who received messages from Iranian President Ali Khamenei earlier this week.

"Both the Gulf and Kharg Island are vital to Iran, and the Iranian economy depends on the Kharg terminal," Mr. Rafsanjani told IRNA in an interview marking the "war week."

"Therefore, we have made it clear that if Kharg oil terminal was hit, Iran will close the Hormuz Strait and that the Gulf will become insecure for all," he warned.

### Oil slick spotted

In the meantime, a large oil slick, several hundred square kilometres in area, was reported in the Gulf Saturday between Qatar and Iran by a passing tugboat. The Dubai-based tug Gallant 1 reported the slick northeast of Qatar.

An officer on board the tug told Reuters by ship-to-shore radio: "It was dark brown in colour. We could see it for about 10 miles in

each direction. We were in it for about four hours, travelling at seven knots."

### U.S. 'warning'

The U.S. State Department said Friday that if Iraq carried out a "warning bombing" of Kharg, it would constitute a dangerous widening of the four-year-old Gulf war.

John Hughes, the State Department's chief spokesman, said, however, that the United States cannot confirm the attack which Iraq said took place Thursday.

Mr. Hughes said the development, if true, "illustrates the continuing dangers of the Iran-Iraq war."

"The U.S. view has not changed," he said. "Any widening of the war threatens the peace and stability of the region."

Asked an attack on Kharg Island constituted such a "warning," Mr. Hughes said: "Assuming it took place, you may draw that conclusion."

"Attacks on neutral shipping are of particularly serious concern to us in light of our traditional commitment to the principle of free navigation in international waters," Mr. Hughes said.

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## Agricultural engineers union condemns U.S.-Israel pact

By Saleem B. Ne'mati  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — President of the Union of Arab Agricultural Engineers (UAAE) Sulaiman Arabat Saturday attacked the U.S.-Israeli free trade agreement and warned that the Arab World is facing "an international siege carried out by countries which have proved their lack of credibility." He described the agreement as a "conspiracy" against the Arab World.

Speaking at a press conference he held in preparation for the opening of the sixth conference of the UAAE, Mr. Arabat said the U.S. has lost the confidence of "moderate Arab countries" after Washington signed a strategic alliance agreement with Israel in 1982. "The U.S. has now exposed itself to both moderates and extremists, crowning it with the latest United Nations veto against a totally humanitarian issue in Lebanon," Mr. Arabat said.

The president of the UAAE, which groups 11 Arab organisations and 50,000 agricultural engineers, said: "It is high time for Arabs to adopt a stand which serves their cause. All Arab countries agree on the principle."

Speaking at the press conference, UAAE Secretary-General Yahya Bakour warned of the dangers threatening Arab food security and agriculture. He said the Arab World suffers a 50 per cent shortage of food and that "the future looks darker" if current trends continue.

Mr. Bakour said there is an annual population increase of three per cent in the Arab World and that the demand for food is increasing by seven per cent. Citing an example, he said the increase of wheat production does not exceed four per cent a year. "There is a continuous and accelerating deficit," the secretary-general said.

Mr. Bakour said the UAAE conference, which opens Monday with the participation of 70 Arab experts, will be discussing these problems. He said a special emphasis will be given to a vertical increase in production of cultivated lands in the Arab World instead of the policy of horizontal expansion. Mr. Bakour said that if the recommendations by the agricultural union are implemented, the Arab World would be able to double its agricultural production, cultivating the same space of agricultural lands.

He said the productivity of a unit scale in the Arab World does not exceed 40 per cent of the world average and that it only comes up to 25 per cent of the average of productivity in developed countries.

The UAAE conference, which will be held under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, is expected to issue recommendations and resolutions to tackle chronic problems facing agriculture in the Arab World. Mr. Arabat had earlier held a meeting of the union's executive committee during which he reviewed problems scheduled for discussion during the conference in which about 18 Jordanian experts are participating. There are 2,100 Jordanian agricultural engineers enlisted in the agricultural engineers association in Jordan.

President of the association here, Ghassan Qambawi, said a meeting of the higher council of the union will take place Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. Arabat. The meeting will be dedicated to the election of the union's new president, secretary-general and assistant secretary-generals. It will also discuss preparations for the holding of the conference opening Monday.

## Murphy begins probe into Beirut blast as Syria issues warning

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A high-powered U.S. delegation Saturday opened an inquiry into Thursday's suicide car bomb attack that devastated an American embassy annex in Beirut and Syria warned Washington against any retaliatory action in Lebanon.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who arrived here Friday night, launched an official investigation into the bomb attack repeating U.S. assertions that it failed to achieve its aims.

Mr. Murphy, who is heading an eight-man State Department investigating team, told reporters the bomber had not succeeded in demolishing the building or "sapping" America's will.

"They did not succeed," he said. "Yes, there was a tragedy, but they did not succeed and will not succeed."

On Thursday, the suicide bomber drove an explosive-packed vehicle past unfinished protective barriers and detonated it outside

the annex, killing eight U.S. and Lebanese employees and wounding 35, according to U.S. figures. But the Lebanese Red Cross put the toll at 24 dead and 50 injured.

At a heavily-guarded news conference at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, Mr. Murphy declined to comment on the investigation so far or on the security breakdown at the annex.

He said the annex had been in a "very safe" area and declined to comment on reports that the suicide vehicle was stolen from the main U.S. embassy compound in west Beirut.

There was no decision to reduce embassy staff or close the west Beirut compound, but the embassy was currently operating out of the ambassador's residence in the suburb of Baabda above Beirut, Mr. Murphy added.

Mr. Murphy earlier visited the wrecked annex and had talks with President Amin Gemayel

and Prime Minister Rashid Karam, accompanied by Mr. Bartholomew and Bob Oakley, director of the State Department's office of combat and terrorism.

An embassy spokeswoman said Mr. Murphy and Mr. Bartholomew Friday night slept through heavy fighting between the army and militiamen in the nearby mountains, although shells landed near the residence and army guns caused a "horrendous noise."

Shrapnel hit the residence gates about 100 metres from the building, the spokeswoman said. The fighting, which pitted the Lebanese army against militiamen of the mainly Druze Progressive

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## Jerusalem bomb attack wounds 4 Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A bomb thrown into a Palestinian coffee shop wounded four people in Jerusalem's Old City on Saturday, police said.

"I was bringing food to my customers when I heard a boom and then I couldn't hear anything else. My ears are still ringing," said Dib Salah Lahad, 25, co-owner of the coffee shop.

All of the injured were Palestinians.

Mr. Lahad, who was unhurt, said someone pushed the bomb into the narrow alley in front of the shop where it exploded while the rest of his customers ran into the kitchen. He said he did not see the person who threw the bomb, which was inside a plastic shopping bag. However, a Reuters dispatch said the charge, wrapped in newspaper, was thrown into the cafe but one of the customers quickly tossed it out into the street where it exploded.

Four Palestinian men and boys were hospitalized for treatment, a hospital spokeswoman said.

The blast shattered glass in a refrigerated soft drink case in front of the coffee shop where some of the patrons were playing cards. But it caused no apparent structural damage to the building. Across the street, pottery was shattered in the Kanaz shop and an olivewood camel was broken in the Barakat souvenir stall.

## Red Sea minehunt focuses on mysterious cylinder

CAIRO (AP) — A mysterious, "mine-like" cylinder found by the British navy near a busy shipping channel has become the focus of multinational efforts to solve the string of explosions which have damaged 19 vessels in the area since July.

Military sources say the device "appears to be a mine," but is unlike any known to be in the arsenal of any maritime nation. But since military experts say building mines takes "no great expertise," they do not rule out the possibility it may have been a modification of mines commonly in use elsewhere.

Since the device was discovered more than 10 days ago south of Suez City, British and Egyptian experts have been attempting to determine its nature and whether it is armed with explosives. Sources say the device was located at the edge of the southbound channel



Israeli soldiers block the only way to South Lebanon during a protest march Friday by Lebanese women chanting anti-Israeli slogans and demanding an end to the Israeli occupation (AP wirephoto)

## Lebanon says Israelis plotted Sohmor massacre

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon Saturday accused Israel of being fully responsible for the massacre of 15 villagers in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon two days ago.

"Israel is fully responsible for this massacre," Information Minister Joseph Skaff said in a written statement.

"International conventions and agreements require that the occupation forces which occupy any region or land must provide protection and peace for the inhabitants of these regions," he said.

According to Israeli officers, militiamen of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army (SLA)" killed 13 civilians and wounded 22 others, eight of them seriously, in the Shi'ite village of Sohmor last Thursday to "avenge" four Druze comrades killed in an ambush there a few hours before.

Israel's area commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Giorah, told foreign correspondents at Sohmor Friday that Israeli troops and SLA commander Antoine Lahad stood between the militiamen and the villagers to halt the massacre after the firing began.

But Mr. Skaff contradicted the Israeli version of events, saying "Israeli troops were not in the village at the time. They came afterwards and encircled the village."

He told reporters he had received a police report naming 15 men who had been killed and 27 who had been wounded when "unknown elements" opened fire with machine guns on Sohmor residents who had been rounded up in the village school yard.

He said the killing had gone on "for 15 to 30 minutes." The Israeli commander claimed Friday the incident was over "within a minute."

Mr. Skaff said the attackers had also kidnapped 27 people from the village, which they left before Israeli troops arrived.

The sequence of events was sketchy because Israeli and SLA forces were still blocking access to the village, he said.

He said Lebanese police had not been allowed to investigate the incident, adding that the nearest Lebanese police station was at Mashghara, about three kilometres from Sohmor.

Col. Giorah said the killings took place as Israelis and the SLA "questioned" local men about an attack on an SLA command camp near Sohmor, in which four militiamen died.

Mr. Skaff's statement said the massacre was "an open move designed to strike at co-existence between people of the same country... by inciting people to a sectarian struggle."

"This massacre was another in a series of massacres perpetrated by Israel or encouraged by it and carried out under its direct coverage and with its full support," the statement added.

Mr. Maalouli said there had been no previous friction between Druze and Shi'ites in the southern Bekaa. He said Sohmor was about 14 kilometres from the nearest Druze village and that many villages in between were inhabited by Sunni Muslims.

"My deduction is this has been planned," Mr. Maalouli said.

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## Jordan, Iraq and N.Yemen offering to host PNC session, Arafat says

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was quoted Saturday as saying Jordan, Iraq and North Yemen had offered to host a long-delayed session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), which he said Syria was trying to obstruct.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman told the Saudi magazine Al Majalla in an interview that a number of other Arab countries, which he did not name, and Iran had also offered to host the meeting of the council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Arafat's Fateh movement, the PLO's mainstream commando faction, said Friday that it was postponing for 15 days the session, which due to convene in Algiers this month.

The PNC, the highest Palestinian policy-making body, last

met in Algiers 19 months ago and efforts to reconvene it have been hampered by feuds within the PLO over Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Mr. Arafat, saying the PNC would meet aboard a ship or in a "friendly African" state if it were, was also quoted as saying Algeria and North Yemen were trying to come to an agreement with Syria to permit the meeting to go ahead.

Fateh had been pressing for an early meeting of the council, on which it has a clear majority, confident that the PNC would reconfirm Mr. Arafat's disputed leadership of the PLO.

A Fateh communique said the postponement was needed to give time for further contacts with other Palestinian groups and give Algeria and South Yemen, trying to reunite the PLO, more time to normalise relations between Mr.

Arafat and Syria. Diplomatic sources Algiers quoted by Reuters said Algeria had come under pressure from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to postpone the meeting because it would formalise the division of the PLO.

Fateh and a "democratic alliance" grouping four Palestinian factions — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party — signed a reconciliation accord in July aimed at convening the PNC this month.

Four other Palestinian groups allied to Syria refused to accept the reconciliation and issued veiled threats against any PLO group that attended the session while Mr. Arafat was chairman.

The Dutch navy Saturday joined the search for mines in the Red Sea, a Dutch embassy spokesman said Saturday.

Three Italian minehunters were back in the Suez Gulf and scanning a new area of about 40 square kilometres allotted to them by the Egyptians following a search mission in the southern sector of the Suez Canal.

The French said the departure for home of their two minehunters and two support vessels was delayed for one week at Egypt's request as they worked to detonate "five or six old mines" located in the southern part of the Suez Gulf.

The Dutch embassy spokesman told the Associated Press on Saturday that two Dutch mine-hunting ships, the Haarlem and the Haringen, have joined the clearance effort at Saudi Arabia's request.

Discovery of the device and the damage to the Belkis prompted the French and Italian navies to change plans and extend their search operations. The United States ended its search of the central sector of the Gulf of Suez on Sept. 17, although Egyptian newspapers say the U.S.S. Lasalle is still combing Red Sea waters off Saudi Arabia.



# U.S. permitting military sales to Iran, Glenn says

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration permitted military equipment sales to Iran even after a group with possible Iranian connections claimed responsibility for two guerrilla attacks on U.S. facilities in Beirut last year, congressional sources said.

Several senators had pressed the administration to halt the sales but "the administration's been dragging its feet on this for over a year," a Republican Senate source told Reuters Friday.

A giant car-bomb attack Thursday on the U.S. embassy in Beirut brought a new call Friday for a ban on military sales to Iran.

The Islamic Jihad group has claimed responsibility for Thursday's attack as well as the two bombings last year.

Senator John Glenn said Friday: "To be sending equipment to the military of another country that proudly boasts of murdering

our servicemen is absolutely unbelievable."

Islamic Jihad (holy war) claimed responsibility for the April 18, 1983 destruction of the U.S. embassy and the October 23, 1983 bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut as well as Thursday's bombing.

The State Department was alerted last year by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. Commerce Department has been issuing licences for sale of spare parts to the Iranian Air Force for engines of planes used to transport military equipment from Libya and North Korea.

Early this month, the State Department told the committee it had drafted regulations to halt the sales and forwarded them to the Commerce Department, but no final action has been taken.

"The delay is incredible especially in light of yesterday's bombing of the U.S. embassy," said Sen. Glenn, a former candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

A committee source said the Commerce Department approved a licence for the sale of \$18 million worth of communications equipment to the Iranian Navy three days after the attack on the Marines.

Since January 1984, when the United States officially put Iran on its list of terrorist countries, at least half a dozen other sales have been permitted, including one for more than \$6 million for spare parts for the Iranian Air Force, the source said.



Lebanese army soldiers move the coffin of an American to a helicopter Friday from the Lebanese Defence Ministry. The man was killed Thursday in a suicide bombing in east Beirut (AP wirephoto)

## U.S. embassy blast brings carnage, bitterness to small Lebanese village

BEIRUT (R) — "Why did the Americans come here? Why don't they put their embassies in uninhabited areas?"

The Lebanese widow sat red-eyed in the wreckage of her living room, her handbag foot injured by a fragment of the suicide car bomb that devastated the U.S. embassy annex 150 metres away.

Her question was echoed by neighbours in the Christian village of Aukar on the edge of suburban east Beirut where U.S. diplomats last month occupied the new annex to escape the dangers of Muslim-controlled west Beirut.

So, too, was her second question: "Will the Americans pay us compensation for the damage? How can we reach them?"

The blast that killed at least eight people and wounded 35 others brought sudden carnage and destruction to Aukar, long a relatively safe haven from the Muslim-Christian fighting in Beirut.

Two limbless corpses landed in the garden of a villa, two severed legs fell beside a chemist shop. The blast, and fragments of the vehicle, damaged homes and shops and injured villagers.

"We were afraid something would happen but what could we do? We couldn't stop them renting that building," said Ramze Salameh, caretaker of the shattered villa opposite the embassy.

Its sumptuous interior was as if devastated by a hurricane. Its garden was littered with fragments of the exploded vehicle.

Dried bloodstains on flagstones beside the empty swimming pool marked the spot where the limbless body of a woman landed. A man's body fell on a garden ledge.

The vehicle's engine block lay beside the villa wall. Across the swimming pool was its back chassis. The gearbox lay beside a marble garden table it had shattered in two.

"Three of us were sitting at the table having coffee when that thing hit the table," said a 65-year-old servant with a bandaged foot who asked not to be identified. "We are lucky to be alive."

Down on the village mainstreet there was resigned anger. "Everybody knew something would happen. The Americans are technically clever but dumb," said Krikor Agopian.

"They had received warnings. Why didn't they stop all cars from approaching. Everyone in the village felt uncomfortable having them so close to us."

The local commander of the Falangist militia was bitter. "If we had been guarding the building it wouldn't have happened," he said, standing beside a jeep covered with bloodstains from the 17 wounded he ferried to hospital.

"The Americans told us to go away and brought in other people as guards. That was their mistake."

He pointed across the road to a grove of trees beside the chemist shop, 150 metres down the hill from the embassy. "Two legs landed there," he said.

Steel shutters of shops were bent from the blast. Beside the road, the militiaman picked up a large shard of twisted aluminium, part of the casing of a Soviet-made "Grad" rocket.

"The bomber used plastic explosives and the bottom halves of

four Grads with their TNT explosive," he said.

"They were attached to the underside of a Chevrolet Blazer stationwagon stolen from the U.S. embassy in west Beirut."

"The force of the bomb was the equivalent of 150 kilos of TNT," the militia commander added.

On the front steps of the widow's home lay a blackened seat frame from the exploded vehicle. "It's the second time this has happened. Why did the Americans come here," she said.

She was referring to an attack in 1983 that destroyed the U.S. embassy in west Beirut.

From the debris-strewn roof of the shattered villa a waiting group of U.S. soldiers and embassy personnel could be seen 20 metres away beside the deserted embassy annex.

The facade of the five-storey annex was a mass of twisted wreckage. Every room lay devastated, open to the wind.

Inside the villa, the striking figure of an elegantly-clad Maronite Christian archbishop bearing a silver-topped cane trod carefully over the wreckage of doors, wooden blinds, crockery, ruined carpets and sumptuous Italian furniture.

Mons. Joseph Salameh, Maronite Archbishop of the Syrian Diocese of Aleppo, had come to look at the wrecked home of his late brother.

"I heard the news over the BBC and I have just arrived from Syria," he said. "We are sorry for what happened. But we hope the Americans will help repair this beautiful house. It will cost millions."

## Weinberger says Lebanese militiamen gave same security as U.S. Marines

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said that Lebanese former militiamen hired to guard the American embassy in Beirut had provided the same security as the U.S. Marines they largely replaced seven weeks ago.

U.S. embassy buildings had been guarded by a combat unit of 80 U.S. Marines but most were withdrawn seven weeks ago and replaced by Lebanese former militiamen trained by Americans.

Asked if the Marines would have made a difference, Mr. Weinberger said: "I don't believe so." "You could have had 80 men

of any nationality and apparently the same thing would have exactly happened," he said in a television interview.

He called the Lebanese guards "very able people."

Mr. Weinberger said in another interview that security precautions at the embassy annex, a new building, had not been finished. Had the installation of gates at the embassy been completed "it would have delayed the murder car a little longer."

"With the amount of explosives, in that car, enormous damage is going to be done and we simply can't lock up the embassies and

turn them into a fort," he added. Asked about U.S. retaliation, Mr. Weinberger said: "We're considering all kinds of different activities and options and we will certainly continue to consider those."

An anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihad (holy war) organisation told a foreign news agency that it carried out the attack.

Mr. Weinberger said he suspected Islamic Jihad was linked to Iran, Syria and Libya but he did not have definite evidence.

He refused to discuss possible responses being considered by the Reagan administration.

## Peres proposes talks with Mubarak

CAIRO (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has proposed that he meet President Hosni Mubarak to improve bilateral relations, the weekly magazine October reported Saturday.

The state-owned magazine said the suggestion was made in an exchange of messages between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres after the latter took office earlier this month. It said Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Bassiouny, carried the messages.

Diplomatic sources confirmed the report.

Mr. Bassiouny met Mr. Peres last Tuesday and said afterward he had delivered a message of congratulations from Mr. Mubarak on the formation of the new government.

October said Mr. Peres sent a reply in which he expressed the belief that "it is necessary that there should be a meeting between him and President Mubarak."

The magazine said Mr. Mubarak's message reiterated Egypt's terms for a thaw in frosty relations between Egypt and Israel since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982.

It said Mr. Mubarak demanded Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, "improved treatment" of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and revival of talks to settle the dispute over the border area of Tabá.

## Eban says Israel ready for Lebanon pullout

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said on Friday that Israel is ready to withdraw from Lebanon, but is unlikely to take a first step toward an overall Middle East peace.

Mr. Eban told the National Press Club that the new government of national unity in Israel is uniquely suited to tackle the problems of the economy, where there is consensus that difficult decisions must be made.

"The establishment of a new direction in the Israeli economy... will require of our people restraints that probably only a united coalition could put into operation," he said. "We have to do things for which nobody will be able to blame the other party."

But the government is so balanced that it is unlikely to be able to take the initiative in the peace process and other "matters which are held in controversy at home."

"But this does not mean to say that we have to accept immobility as inexorable, because we do have a capacity to respond," Mr. Eban said. "For example, if Jordan makes a proposal, if the United States re-establishes its initiative, we are committed to respond."

He said the first thing to expect from the Israeli government was a move toward withdrawal from Lebanon because Israelis are convinced "that Lebanon is no place for same people to be."

## Mauritanian group claims killing of Libyan

ROME (R) — A Mauritanian opposition group Saturday claimed responsibility for killing a Libyan found beaten to death in a Rome hotel room two days ago.

A French-speaking telephone caller told the Italian News Agency ANSA that the "Organisation of Mauritanian Nationalists" (ONAM) had killed Muhammad Homsí, 39, for treachery.

The caller said Mr. Homsí was a Libyan secret agent who had obtained aid from his government for ONAM, a group of former Mauritanian soldiers seeking to overthrow the military government of Lt.-Col. Mohammad Khouna Ould Haïdalla. He was killed because the aid recently stopped, the caller said.

Italian police had said earlier they thought a political motive was unlikely for the murder of Mr. Homsí, who had lived in Italy for the past two years describing himself as an opponent of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Police are looking for another Libyan who had been sharing Mr. Homsí's hotel room and disappeared shortly before his body was found.

## Jordanian M.P. praises Soviet efforts for peace

MOSCOW (Petra) — A member of the Lower House of Parliament now on a visit to the Soviet Union has praised Soviet efforts for establishing peace and Moscow's call for convening an international conference to settle the Middle East issue.

Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh who heads a Jordanian parliamentary delegation on a visit here also expressed Jordan's deep appreciation to the Soviet people for their constant support for the Arab cause.

During the visit Mr. Tarawneh and his accompanying delegation met with senior Soviet officials and will tour a number of major cities including Leningrad.

The visit is at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

## Kyprianou gives gloomy assessment of U.N. talks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou said that nearly two weeks of talks at the U.N. on the future of the divided island had not gone well. But he added in a statement Friday he hoped for more positive developments during a second round beginning on Oct. 15.

"I consider it necessary to state that my assessment is that the course of the talks so far cannot be considered satisfactory and certainly this is not due to our side."

It was his first substantive comment on the separate daily meetings which U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar held with Mr. Kyprianou, representing the Greek Cypriots, and Mr. Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader. The talks, which began on Sept. 10, adjourned Friday night.

Mr. Kyprianou said many statements had been made by the Turkish side "not giving a true picture of the situation." But he had avoided commenting on the substance of the negotiations and still declined to do so, especially since it had been decided to begin another round on Oct. 15.

Mr. Kyprianou's view of the talks contrasted with that of Mr. Denkash, who told reporters on Thursday: "I think we have made some little progress... movement is in the right direction."

Mr. Kyprianou, who is meeting with senior representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council, Friday held talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

He is scheduled to see British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Monday and French President Francois Mitterrand on Tuesday before flying back to New York to confer with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and to attend the U.N. General Assembly.

Mr. Kyprianou added: "I look forward to the second round in the hope that there will be more positive developments. On our part, the same goodwill will be shown and there will be the same sincere cooperation with the secretary general."

## Chadian official criticises French pullout decision

N'DJAMENA, Chad (AP) — A senior Chadian official Friday denounced the French decision to withdraw its force from Chad simultaneously with a Libyan pullback, calling it a "stab in the back."

The French force had intervened to contain Libyan-backed rebels.

The official, who declined to be identified, spoke with the Associated Press after a three-hour cabinet meeting devoted to the French decision.

The government of President Hissene Habre, informed by France only minutes before the public announcement Monday of the French-Libyan agreement, has still made no public comment on the decision.

France sent 3,000 troops to Chad in August 1983, setting up a defence line across the desert nation which, without fighting, halted an advance on the capital by the Libyan-backed rebel forces of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

Government sources said pointedly Friday that Chad "should not authorise" the stationing of observers from Senegal and Benin, due to arrive next week to witness the French withdrawal.

Other observers are headed from the Libyan capital of Tripoli to the rebel-occupied north to witness the Libyan withdrawal.

"Everything is going on at the moment as if the government of Chad did not exist," said one official.

"France abandoned Chad, preferring its economic interests in Libya," said another, adding that while the French withdrawal had been expected, "it was the manner in which it was done that was wounding."

France and Libya each asked one African nation to provide observers for the withdrawals, scheduled between Sept. 25 and mid-November.

A Chadian official noted it would be "difficult to imagine that the French-Libyan withdrawal plan could be put into operation and completed without the Chadian authorities being involved."

After Friday's cabinet meeting, interim Information Minister Adoum Moussa Seif said only that the withdrawal agreement had been "discussed in depth, putting the facts in their real national and international context of the preservation of the vital interests of Chad and the Chadian people."

The Libyans have occupied a broad area of their border with northern Chad, known as the Aouzou Strip, for many years.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>MAIN CHANNEL</div> <div>17:30 ..... Koran 17:40 ..... Cartoons 18:00 ..... Children Programs 18:20 ..... Chips 18:30 ..... Program Review 19:30 ..... Local Programme 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:30 ..... Wrestling 22:30 ..... Arabic Varieties 23:00 ..... News in Arabic 23:10 ..... Religious programme</div> <div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div> <div>18:00 ..... Les Affaires Sont Les Affaires 19:00 ..... News in French 19:15 ..... Cinema 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Documentary: Threads 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 ..... Magnum</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz, AM &amp; 99 MHz, FM &amp; partly on 95.60 KHz, SW</div> <div>07:00 ..... Light Music 07:30 ..... Newsweek 08:00 ..... Morning Show 10:00 ..... News Summary 10:30 ..... Morning Show 11:00 ..... Pop Session 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:30 ..... News Summary 13:00 ..... News Summary 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:10 ..... Instrumentals 14:30 ..... Science Report 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 16:00 ..... News Summary 16:30 ..... Instrumentals 17:00 ..... Listeners' Choice 18:00 ..... News Summary 18:30 ..... Jazz Hour 19:00 ..... Newsweek 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary 21:30 ..... News Summary 22:00 ..... Evening Show 23:00 ..... News Summary 23:30 ..... Evening Show 24:00 ..... News Headlines</div>	<div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1413 KHz</div> <div>06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Meet the Computer 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Good Books 07:45 Play of the Week 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Jazz for the Aching 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 A Day in the Life 09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Baker's Half Dozen 14:00 Play of the Week 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 The Tony Mynn Eighty-Four 15:45 The Tony Mynn Requiem Show 16:30 Raymond Aron's Conscience of the West 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From our own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Brain of Britain 1984 21:00 Music For A While 21:15 Only Radio Theatre: Mademoiselle Pearl 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 22:50 In The Measure 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 06:00 Science in Action</div> <div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div> <div>MW 1260, KHz: 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 &amp; 13210</div> <div>06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine, sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; features 17:00 News 17:10 New Horizons and New Products 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Critic's Choice 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Sunday Report 20:30 Issues in the News 21:00 News 21:10 International Viewpoints 21:30 Music USA Standards 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Concert Hall 23:00 News 23:10 New Horizons and New Products 23:30 Studio One</div>	<div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>EXHIBITIONS</div> <div>* Le Carnaval De Nice until Sept. 27 at the French Cultural Centre. * An exhibition of oil paintings by Lebanese artist Bassem Naser at the Royal Cultural Centre until Sept. 29. * An exhibition of Sea Shells by Lawrence Hanaouya at the Royal Cultural Centre until Sept. 23. * Kuwaiti Cultural Week, until Sept. 28 at the Royal Cultural Centre.</div> <div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre ..... 44371 Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Lebanese artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Leishbeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.</div> <div>MUSEUMS</div> <div>Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Lebanese artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Leishbeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.</div> <div>CHURCHES</div> <div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) St. Joseph Church, Tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leishbeh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66177. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751. Assiout International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisai, 816534.</div> <div>PRAYER TIMES</div> <div>04:00 ..... Fajr 05:25 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq 11:29 ..... Duhr 16:57 ..... Asr 17:32 ..... Maghrib 18:56 ..... Isha</div>	<div>AMMAN AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (03) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>06:00 ..... Cairo (MS) 09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 09:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 10:00 ..... Beirut (RJ) 10:30 ..... Berlin, Larnaca (JP) 10:30 ..... Doha, Riyadh (JP) 14:30 ..... Tripoli, Larnaca (LN) 14:40 ..... Kuwait (KU) 16:40 ..... Larnaca (JA) 16:45 ..... Baghdad (IA) 16:50 ..... Brussels, Frankfurt (R) 17:35 ..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 17:35 ..... London, Paris (RJ) 17:40 ..... Madrid, Geneva (RJ) 17:40 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 18:00 ..... Rome (RJ) 18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 19:25 ..... Beirut (ME/A) 19:30 ..... Athens (OA) 20:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 20:55 ..... London (BA) 01:10 ..... Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>05:10 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:20 ..... Beirut (RJ) 06:30 ..... Cairo (MS) 07:15 ..... Agaba (RJ) 08:00 ..... Damascus, Paris (AP) 08:15 ..... Beirut (ME/A) 09:00 ..... Damascus, Rome (AZ) 11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (OJ) 11:45 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 11:45 ..... Larnaca, Berlin (JP) 12:15 ..... Riyadh, Doha (SV) 12:30 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:30 ..... Larnaca, Tripoli (LV) 15:40 ..... Kuwait (IA) 16:40 ..... Baghdad (KU) 19:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:45 ..... Doha (RJ) 20:00 ..... Bahrain, Muscat (RJ) 20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 20:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>MARITIME TRAFFIC</div> <div>Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port: — Mousa — Giza — Golden Med — Tel Fair Lady — Smech — Samos Spirit — Syntex Amin Kewar and Sons Company, Tel. 23234 (six lines) at your service.</div> <div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc ..... 64/ 64.4 Dutch guilder ..... 113/ 113.7 Egyptian guinea ..... 322.3/ 325.6 French franc ..... 42.2/ 42.5 Iraqi dinar ..... 364.3/ 370.3 Italian lire (for 100) ..... 21/ 21.2 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 161.6/ 162.6 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1329.6/ 1331 Lebanese lira ..... 36.2/ 37.3 Omani rial ..... 1156/ 1143.3 Qatari riyal ..... 108.8/ 109.3 Saudi riyal ..... 111.5/ 112 Swedish crown ..... 44.9/ 45.2 Swiss franc ..... 157.9/ 158.8 Syrian lira ..... 45.8/ 46.8 UAE dirham ..... 108.2/ 108.6 U.K. sterling pound ..... 494.8/ 497.8 U.S. dollar ..... 395.5/ 397.5 W. German mark ..... 129.8/ 130.6</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be normal summer, with northerly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C Amman ..... 16/31 Agaba ..... 23/35 Dohars ..... 16/34 Jordan Valley ..... 23/35 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Agaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 52 per cent, Agaba 26 per cent.</div>	<div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>Ambulance ..... 193, 775111 Fire, fire, police ..... 199 Fire, fire, police ..... 77512 Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111 Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3 Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters ..... 39141 Traffic police ..... 36390-1 Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2 Municipal water service ..... 77125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (08) 53333</div> <div>HOSPITALS</div> <div>Hussein Medical Centre - 813813-32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amn - 44281-4 Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amn - 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362 Malinas, J. Amn ..... 36140 Palestine, Shmeisai ..... 664171-4 Shmeisai Hospital ..... 669131 University Hospital ..... 84584 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158 Al-Musah Hospital ..... 66727-9 The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164 Rastan, Al-Mohajira ..... 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111 Army, Madina ..... 91611</div> <div>NIGHT DUTY</div> <div>AMMAN: Dr. Mohammad Musa Al Abbadi ..... 77859</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television ..... 773111 Radio Jordan ..... 774111 Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311 Hotel complaints ..... 666412 Taxi complaints ..... 661176 Telephone Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Taxis ..... 11 Repairs service ..... 11</div> <div>MARKET PRICES</div> <div>Upper/lower price in Jds per kg. Apple (pink) ..... 220 / 180 Apple (local) ..... 220 / 220 Apple (starline) ..... 220 / 180 Banana ..... 280 / 240 Banana (Makassar) ..... 240 / 210 Beans ..... 450 / 400 Cabbage ..... 250 / 200 Carrot ..... 180 / 150 Cauliflower (white) ..... 160 / 120 Cucumber (large) ..... 220 / 180 Cucumber (small) ..... 450 / 400 Dates ..... 250 / 220 Eggplant (large) ..... 160 / 130 Eggplant (small) ..... 170 / 140 Figs ..... 250 / 200 Garlic (without leaves) ..... 200 / 150 Grapes ..... 220 / 180 Green peas ..... 150 / 100 Guavas ..... 350 / 300 Lemons ..... 150 / 120 Mallow ..... 70 / 50 Marrow (large) ..... 140 / 100 Marrow (small) ..... 210 / 170 Mushroom (dry) ..... 160 / 130 Onions ..... 700 / 650 Olives ..... 250 / 200 Oranges ..... 280 / 240 Parsley ..... 100 / 100 Peas ..... 700 / 650 Peanuts ..... 600 / 550 Pepper (sweet) ..... 220 / 180 Pepper (hot green) ..... 200 / 160 Pumpkins ..... 500 / 450 Pomegranates (sweet) ..... 150 / 120 Potatoes ..... 200 / 180 Radishes ..... 100 / 80 Spinach ..... 250 / 200 Sweet-Melon ..... 140 / 110 Tomatoes ..... 150 / 100 Water-Melon (Alman) ..... 110 / 80</div>
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## Jordan universities open for 1984/5 academic year

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan re-opened here Saturday for the 1984/5 academic year. A spokesman for the university said that 2,782 students joined the various faculties this year to raise the total number of students to 13,000.

The first day at the university was marked by a display of various activities, art exhibition, sports events and film shows for the new students. This was within a programme for orienting the students on the various activities of their university. The new students were taken on a tour of the library, the science faculty museum and the various other facilities at the campus. They also met with deans of colleges who explained about life in the university and who spoke about the new "General Knowledge" course which all students have to take for the first time this year.

Yarmouk University in Irbid also re-opened Saturday for the 1984/5 academic year.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran said that the total number of students now stands at

14,000 of which 3,003 have been accepted this year. This year the university opened the faculty of medicine and the faculty of dentistry and established an Islamic cultural centre, and another department for studies in Hebrew, according to Dr. Badran.

He said a new living quarter for female students, that can accommodate 1,000 girls, has been completed at the campus and that a sports centre has been added. Dr. Badran said that this year the university established a special institute for antiquities and anthropology studies and upgraded the history section into a full department in order to develop historical studies in Jordan and the Arab World.

Dr. Badran denied reports about transferring the American University of Beirut to the old university buildings and said that the old site will be used by Yarmouk University side by side with the new permanent site to the north of Irbid. Preparations are going ahead for furnishing the buildings in the new site and next year the engineering faculties will be moved, Dr. Badran said.



Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (third from left) visits the first Kuwaiti cultural week Saturday at the Royal Cultural Centre (Photo Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Abu Odeh opens Kuwaiti cultural week

By Olga Mikhail  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Deputising for His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh Saturday opened the first Kuwaiti cultural week to be held in Amman. The opening ceremony was held at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

Attending the ceremony were Minister of Information Laila Sharaf, Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijem, Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullah Owaidat and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan.

The Kuwaiti week, organised by

## Balqaz leaves for Saudi air talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Mahmoud Balqaz left Saturday for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia for talks on promoting air transport cooperation between Jordan and Saudi Arabia's national airline.

Accompanying Mr. Balqaz on his first such trip since taking office last month is Mr. Iyad Khalid, Alia deputy for marketing and sales.

## Labour offices continue to issue work permits

SALT (Petra) — The number of work permits granted by Salt Labour Office during last week reached 526 and the fees collected from them amounted to JD 5,340. Work permits issued by Deir Alla Labour Office during the same period reached 648 permits with fees charged amounting to JD 6,750 while work permits issued by the Shuna Labour Office reached 308 permits.

The Ministry of Labour has fixed the end of September as the deadline for non-Jordanian labourers to obtain work permits.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hot spell for hilly regions

AMMAN (J.T.) — Temperatures in Amman and the hilly regions in Jordan Saturday registered 37°C, the highest so far this year, according to Dr. Ali Abanda, director general of the Meteorological Department. He said that the heat spell was unusual for this time of the year just before the start of Autumn. The last time such a high September temperature was registered in Jordan was in 1960, Dr. Abanda added. He said in comparison the temperatures in the Jordan Valley and the Desert areas were about 40°C Saturday.

### Taxi complaints office opens

AMMAN (Petra) — The Traffic Department has decided to open a complaints office as of Saturday to receive telephone calls and letters from various sectors of society regarding violations committed by taxi drivers. The department called on citizens to report any incident either by sending letters or by telephoning Amman 97643.

### AAU moves headquarters to Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Preparations are underway for transferring the headquarters of the Association of Arab Universities (AAU) from Riyadh in Saudi Arabia to Amman, in accordance with a decision taken by the AAU's executive board last month. This was announced here Saturday by Dr. Mohammad Faraj Dugheim, AAU acting secretary general, who arrived here from Riyadh accompanied by Dr. Safwan Al Tai, the AAU assistant secretary general. The temporary headquarters of the AAU in Amman which will be housed at Yarmouk University Liaison Office will open in the coming month, Dr. Dugheim said.

### Algerian teachers receive training

AMMAN (Petra) — A training programme for Algerian teachers on teaching science lessons in Arabic opened at the University of Jordan Saturday. A total of 16 teachers from the faculties of economy, law and arts in Algerian universities are taking part in the training course which is to last six months.

### Jordan to attend women's conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has decided to take part in an international conference on women's role in development which is due to be held in Pakistan on Oct. 28. Representing Jordan in the three-day conference will be Dr. Latifah Al Shalabi from the Health Ministry.

## AOID calls for coordination of Arab efforts in industrial, economic fields

AMMAN (Petra) — Investments in Arab industrial concerns increased tenfold over the past decade yielding fruitful results but are still below the required standard, Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obaidi announced here Saturday.

Addressing the opening session of an AOID meeting in Amman, Mr. Obaidi said that a lack of coordination between Arab countries in industry-related fields was mainly responsible for the obstacles

which impede the progress in Arab industry.

The Arab World invested some \$11.3 billion in industrial projects in the first half of the past decade, and the investments increased to become \$121.8 billion in the 1980s, Mr. Obaidi said.

This investment has yielded products worth \$4.4 billion in the 1970's, rising to \$32.5 billion by the end of 1983, Mr. Obaidi added. These, he said, are good indicators but the Arab countries with their vast resources can dev-

elop industry and promote their national economy in a more satisfactory manner.

The meeting is for the AOID's coordination committee which comprises experts from Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Libya, North Yemen and South Yemen in addition to Jordan. In their three-day meeting the delegates will discuss a report by the AOID on Arab industrial coordination and will also follow up the implementation of earlier AOID recommendations.

## U.S. begins Beirut blast probe

(Continued from page 1)

Socialist Party (PSP), was the heaviest in five months, the right-wing Falangist Radio said.

Mr. Murphy, Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. Oakley gave Saturday's news conference in the garden of the ambassador's residence, where journalists were surrounded by a dozen guards with an arsenal of weapons.

With a gunman on the residence roof behind him and others ringing reporters, Mr. Murphy was flanked by Mr. Bartholomew, still scarred by his injuries from the bombing.

Mr. Bartholomew left hospital Friday after treatment of cuts and bruises suffered in the blast. British Ambassador David Miers, who was with him when the bomb exploded and sustained cuts, bruises and a broken finger, left hospital Saturday, a hospital spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Syria warned the United States Saturday against retaliating over the attack, saying such a move would not serve Middle East peace.

"Since the explosion... there have been successive reports and statements from Washington reflecting a lot of nervousness and containing threats of vengeance," a commentator on state-run Damascus Radio said.

"Should all this be carried out, it cannot serve the cause of security, stability and peace in the Middle East."

Asked about possible retaliation, U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said in Washington Friday: "There are always available possible options but I wouldn't be able to discuss any of that now." (See page 2).

amic Jihad, an underground extremist group, was responsible for the bombing. That group also claimed responsibility for the bombings in 1983 of the U.S. embassy in Beirut and U.S. Marine and French paratrooper command posts.

However, Hussein Musawi, a Lebanese Shi'ite named by Western intelligence sources as a leader of Islamic Jihad issued a statement in the east Lebanese city of Baalbek, disclaiming any involvement.

The driver of the bomb-laden van was not included in any of the casualty figures. No part of his body had been located, Lebanese investigators said.

In the meantime, the bodies of two Americans killed in the bombing arrived at Rhine-Main U.S. air base in West Germany on Saturday.

The U.S. Defence Department has identified the American victims as army Chief Warrant Officer Kenneth V. Welch, 33, and navy Petty Officer 1st Class Michael Ray Wagner, 30.

In Beirut, Associated Press reporter Samir Ghannas saw a convoy of four Lebanese ambulances, escorted by five U.S. embassy cars full of guards, leave the Lebanese military hospital in the Badaro neighbourhood of east Beirut. Hospital officials said there were five wounded Americans in the convoy, but could not say where it was going. Later reports indicated that the injured were taken to West Germany.

## Municipal, local councils discuss public services

## Rural development efforts paying off, Nabulsi says

AQABA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Nabulsi said here Saturday that his ministry's efforts to develop rural regions in Jordan have paid off and have led to a counter emigration from cities to villages and rural regions.

Speaking at the opening of a four-day seminar on control and inspection by municipal councils, the minister said that the Cities and Villages Development Bank has been providing the required funds to the municipalities to help them carry out their projects, and this has helped the municipalities to develop their public services.

Heads of municipal councils and their senior aides are attending the seminar which is designed to orient the participants on legal, administrative and financial affairs.

Earlier in Amman Mr. Nabulsi requested heads of municipal and

village councils to abide by Ministry of Interior regulations regarding the security of excavations carried out in the various areas of the country.

The regulations stipulate that information should be submitted to the ministry regarding excavation works to be carried out by the contracting company, the place of the excavations, the starting date of the excavation and the expected date for completion as well as names of persons undertaking excavation, supervision and guarding works.

The regulations also stipulate that those persons working in the excavations should have clear identity cards from the executing company and that the police department in the concerned governorate or district should be notified in writing about the start of work.

## Queen Noor accepts £70,000 on behalf of Jerusalem ophthalmic hospital

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor has been presented with a cheque for £70,000 by the Friends of the St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital of which Queen Noor is the patron, a spokesman for the Queen's office said Saturday.

Queen Noor received the donation in London on behalf of the Jerusalem hospital during a current visit to England by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. Following is the text of Queen Noor's acceptance speech on the presentation of the cheque:

"I was deeply honoured last year to accept patronage of the Friends of the St. John Hospital and to have the opportunity to actively participate with your noble and worthy efforts.

The friend's one year of work, satisfying as it is, is a very small effort indeed compared to the past one hundred years of humanitarian and medical services that the hospital has provided in Jerusalem. We are all humbled by the tradition of perseverance and commitment that the hospital has established for itself and for other such institutions of mercy and care in the Middle East.

I sincerely hope that the contribution of £70,000 may also signify the start of a long tradition of annual giving, in line with the example of selfless giving and sharing that the hospital itself has set during the past century. To be associated with Jerusalem is a privilege for all people of all faiths. For His Majesty King Hussein and myself, Jerusalem is a constant reminder of our rich Arab heritage, and of the Islamic principle of sharing what we have with all people, especially those in society who are less fortunate than the rest.

It is an honour for all of us in Jordan to play whatever role we are able to help support the work of institutions, in Jerusalem and in the rest of the occupied Arab territories, that are so vital to the welfare and development of our brethren in the West Bank and Gaza.

For us, active support of the work of the St. John Hospital is not only a humanitarian duty and a privilege of our long association with the holy city, it is also a national obligation that we are duty bound to honour. Our commitment to the St. John Hospital is symbolised by the pledge that His Majesty King Hussein first made several decades ago to donate his own eyes to the hospital. The hospital has served the community well for a hundred years and has emerged from the surrounding political gloom as a beacon of light and a source of hope. It restores, not only the vision of those whose eyesight is impaired, but also our common faith in the humanitarianism of people throughout the world. That this noble effort should take place in Jerusalem and without interruption for the past one hundred years is a powerful statement of faith and human will."



## JTV to participate in media meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Television (JTV) will take part in a six-day international conference on broadcasting services and mass-communications media, which will be held in London at the end of September. Director of the engineering department Radi Al Khas will represent Jordan Television at these meetings.

## Newly-formed society aims to tackle problem of liver diseases

By Olga Mikhail  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Liver disease is described by one of Jordan's distinguished doctors, Dr. Alaaeddin Touqan, as "one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases, as over a million people in the world, ranging between the ages of thirty and forty, die annually from different kinds of liver diseases."

A study was recently carried out by volunteer doctors at the University of Jordan at the request of the newly-established Society for the Friends of Liver Patients. The study, conducted on 126 liver patients, shockingly revealed that seventy per cent of these patients carry the chronic type of liver disease Hepatitis B. The study also showed that liver disease in Jordan is increasing due to negligence and lack of awareness amongst the population and lack of interest from responsible bodies.

### Major health problem

The Jordanian Society for the Friends of Liver Patients, established two months ago, is venturing on a new humanitarian project catering for patients with liver diseases which is becoming a major health problem in Jordan in all its medical, epidemiological, social and economical aspects.

The medical research carried out by the volunteer specialists in Jordan shows that liver diseases represent a serious health hazard, being a major cause of death among patients in their productive years. There are over 100 different types of liver disorders that can cause incalculable human suffering and the problem is exacerbated in Jordan because the incidence of viral-induced liver disease in the country is approximately ten times that of some other countries in the world.

The reddish-brown solid organ, the liver, which has more than 500 separate functions, can be affected

by poor dietary habits, metabolic disturbances, toxic or infectious agents, obstruction of bile ducts, circulatory disturbances or invasion by cancerous growths.

Malnutrition is the most common cause of liver disease, particularly in poor areas where people are prone to infection as they lack the means for specialised attention.

### Lack of knowledge

"Up until now, a major problem has been the lack of knowledge and interest about the pattern of liver diseases in Jordan, which resulted from the lack of support and providing facilities for researchers in this field. One consequence of this has been the non-recognition of the susceptibility of poor people to liver infections and their serious consequences. Another has been the lack of information available to the public regarding liver disease and their causes such as infections and environmental agents including chemicals and some drugs," Dr. Touqan, a gastro-intestinal and liver specialist, told the Jordan Times.

"In Jordan we acknowledge three main kinds of liver disorders, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B and Non A — Non B. Hepatitis B is the most chronic and fatal form of liver disease which can lead to cirrhosis and cancer of the liver," Dr. Touqan said. "This virus can be transferred through different ways such as blood transfusions, saliva secretion, sexual intercourse, parental transmission from mother to newborn infants and even through close contact with Hepatitis B carriers," Dr. Touqan added.

These facts about this dangerous disease prompted 11 professionals to look into the magnitude of this problem in a scientific way. The 11 volunteer professionals formed the society with an ultimate aim of establishing a centre for liver diseases.

"The society's main aim is to

help patients with liver diseases to cover their own financial costs, as well as directing them to specialised centres", Mrs. Randa Touqan, president of the society, said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

### Financial needs

"The idea behind forming such a society evolved from a group of specialised doctors who were aware of the magnitude of the problem, but who were unable to move in the absence of financial backing and a semi-official body to work through as a minimum requirement" she said.

"However, the insufficient financing is a major obstacle facing our researchers who are unable to conduct accurate and scientific studies, without financial support. One of our aims is to supply these financial means for them," Mrs. Touqan continued.

Another aim, she said, is to promote, sponsor and hold local, national and international conferences and symposia on subjects related to liver-diseases, for both physicians and laymen. The society has already embarked on such a programme and they held a seminar at the University of Jordan last month which discussed types of liver diseases and complications.

"Knowing that lack of knowledge about the pattern of liver disease in Jordan is the main problem we are facing, the society will work on nurturing public awareness and understanding of liver disease and its serious complications through the mass media", said Mrs. Touqan. "Of course, all these aims should be institutionalised, so we will be working on establishing a centre for researching and treating liver diseases on a national level," she added.

"What we mean by increasing public awareness on liver disease is not only educating people to acknowledge the disease as a dan-

gerous one, rather we are aiming at reducing the number of sufferers," Dr. Touqan said. "In the West, people who are suffering from Hepatitis B are less than one per cent of the population, mainly among homosexuals while in Jordan over five per cent of the population are suffering from Hepatitis B," Dr. Touqan added.

### Vaccination

"Nowadays we can treat Hepatitis B cases through a new vaccination that is very expensive and not massively produced," Dr. Touqan explained. "Therefore, we need to categorise the cases in Jordan in order to vaccinate the high risk groups which include

people working in hospitals, laboratory technicians, who deal directly with blood, people who are on dialysis machines, people who work on these machines and drug I.V. users are all classified as high risk groups," Dr. Touqan said.

Dr. Touqan went on to say that vaccination can reduce 50 per cent of cirrhosis and liver cancer which are the two fatal and chronic diseases associated with Hepatitis B, and added that this is the only cancer that can be prevented through vaccination. "This is why the society is emphasising the issue of having a national centre for liver diseases, and any contribution towards this aim is more than welcomed," Dr. Touqan concluded.



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## Focus on the roots

THE BOMBING of the American embassy in Beirut this week, the third such major attack against American installations in Lebanon during the past 17 months, raises the same questions that we have been asking for more like 17 years.

To ascribe this and other attacks against American interests simply as the demented acts of international terrorism, as the American leadership seems keen to do, is only half correct.

Yes, this was a horrible deed, leaving many innocent people dead or injured. Nobody in their right mind could possibly condone it. Nobody could justify it, or attempt to excuse it. But the larger question remains unanswered: Will the American leadership and people insist on seeing it only as the latest in a series of wild terrorist attacks, or will they focus more seriously on the relationship between American policy in the Middle East and the growing anti-Americanism that permeates the region?

Yes, this is terrorism at its worst. But it neither emanates from a political vacuum, nor will it fade away simply by being universally condemned, by Americans, by ourselves, by honourable people everywhere, as a grotesque and savage act. There is only one thing that thinking people can do in the face of such senseless death, and that is to work hard to make sure that the senselessness of such actions in the Middle East is tackled at its root causes. To focus on the root causes of our Middle Eastern cycle of death remains the highest order of the day, for all people involved in the Middle East.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: U.S. against the world again

THE UNITED States administration has threatened to withdraw from the Inter-Parliamentary Union because world parliamentarians have become increasingly inclined to condemn Israel's actions committed against the Arab people. If Washington decides to pull out, then that will be a second time, the U.S. withdraws from an international organisation because of its support of Israel, the first being UNESCO.

The American administration might take such a step because it is entirely biased towards Israel, supporting all that it does and all the crimes it commits in Lebanon and the occupied Arab lands.

If the world parliamentarians choose to condemn Israel's actions, it is that they are representing the feelings of hundreds of millions of people around the globe and if the U.S. withdraws from the union, this means that Washington is taking a hostile action towards the international community and siding with the condemned criminals.

We believe that the U.S. will take such a step because over the past years we came to know the nature of American policies in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world. In fact support for Zionism has become a trump card for U.S. presidential contenders. Any U.S. president has to condone and support Israel's crimes and aggression so as to win the votes of the Jewish community, and ensure victory. Therefore, American leaders are expected to take constant hostile attitudes towards the Arabs to please Israel and to confront the international community so as to win the favour of world Zionism.

#### Al Dustour: U.S. short of information?

THE UNITED States is sending envoys and experts to the Middle East in order to determine the motives behind the attack on the U.S. embassy in Beirut. We are surprised to hear such news and wonder if Washington is in need of more information about the situation in the region or further knowledge about the motives behind the current tension in Lebanon and other areas in the Middle East. But for the benefit of the new envoys, we say that the current tension and bloodshed is a direct result of the U.S. policies in this region.

It is because the United States has been ignoring justice and the right of people to self-determination and freedom that tension exists in this region. It is because the U.S. is blindly and totally biased towards Israel's aggressive policies and criminal actions directed against the Arab Nation that the attacks come on U.S. missions. We remind the envoys of the recent U.S. veto at the U.N. Security Council which killed a resolution that would have called on Israel to desist from committing criminal actions against the people of southern Lebanon, and of the rejection by Washington of the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East. We also remind the envoys of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement which places Washington in the same trench with the Israelis vis-a-vis the Arabs.

The attack on the U.S. embassy in Beirut should open the minds and eyes of U.S. leaders on the real situation in the region and should bring home to them the real sufferings of the Middle East people at the hands of Zionist aggressors.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: No winner in Lebanon

PERHAPS THE attack on the U.S. embassy in Beirut was instrumental in bringing the senses back to all parties involved in the Lebanese conflict. The attack proved beyond doubt that Lebanon could be a cemetery for them all and none will ever come out victorious. So they have started to show some signs of retreat from their previous positions.

President Gemayel of Lebanon and the opposition leaders have come to agreement on issues that earlier seemed unsurmountable, following a compromise on the part of each side. The antagonists in the northern town of Tripoli have finally come to agreement on a peace formula to end the conflict. Israel has decided, following Urquhart's visit to Tel Aviv and Beirut, to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, and the U.N. envoy was reported optimistic that a withdrawal will finally come about.

Syria for its part is faced with Israel, the Falangists, the PLO and the Muslim groups in Tripoli, and has decided to make a truce with the Lebanese factions and try to reestablish peace in Lebanon to gain time for stockpiling and reconsideration.

Therefore, the present moment can be taken for a golden opportunity for the Lebanese to reestablish peace and stability in their country. They must benefit from the current situation and join hands to end the war and start rebuilding their country.

# Tapline and Jordan come to terms

By Fahed Fanek

THE GOVERNMENT of Jordan reached a new accord last week with the Tapline Company which ended a dispute over the future of the pipeline and funding the cost of its running.

The Tapline Co. committed itself to supplying Jordan with all its needs of crude oil, and Jordan in return accepted to absorb the full cost of keeping the line in operation, estimated to be \$26.7 million, but not the social costs of \$15 million a year.

The agreement is cancellable by either party giving a two year advance notice, but neither party can serve such a notice before October 1985, which means that the minimum duration of the new arrangement is three years, but there is no reason to believe that it will not continue for a longer period.

The fact that the Tapline was ready to supply Jordan with its needs of crude oil is not a costly undertaking, especially when we take into account the present glut in the oil markets, and the drop in the spot prices below the \$29 per barrel payable by Jordan, being the official price of OPEC.

The only concession on this count is that the Tapline allowed a 45 days grace period for payment which means a foregone interest of 43 cents per barrel.

The cost which will be reimbursed by Jordan to the Tapline is the actual cost incurred to keep the line operational, (excluding social expenses). This cost is estimated to be \$25-27 million in the first year according to the Tapline budget but will be subject to variation in the future.

Since the government of

Jordan is shouldering this cost, it will have the right to examine and approve the annual budget of the Tapline before-hand and to audit the company's books of accounts to satisfy itself that it is charged only with the actual necessary cost of operation.

The Tapline has previously served Jordan an impossible notice to shut off the line as of the end of 1985 on financial grounds, despite the fact that it is the only means of importing crude oil to the country.

It also offered to sell the pipeline to the government of Jordan for a nominal price, but Jordan declined the offer.

Petroleum Economist, the respected international energy monthly magazine published in its July 84 issue that within months of announcing it, that Tapline, would close entirely at the end of 1985, the Saudi

Authorities have announced its resurrection, because it has a major role to play in Saudi domestic plans, while also supplementing export capacity of the much bigger Petroline outlet.

The reason given by Petroleum Economist for the switch in policy is the need to supply 160,000 b/d of crude to the refinery planned for Al-Qasim province. Construction contracts for this project are now being placed, and start-up is set for late 1987. The location chosen is 35 kilometres north of Buraydah. Since the latter is on the route of Petroline, a spur was laid to the new refinery site a couple of years ago.

As a result it was decided that the almost-defunct Tapline could be used instead. Aramco, which is overseeing

Al-Qasim refinery development for Petroline, will now lay a spur from Al-Qasim to Tapline. Petroline will in effect gain a further 160,000 b/d of export throughput.

The Tapline therefore became more accommodating to Jordan, which under-wrote the interim cost of keeping the pipe alive.

Jordan used to pay only 50 cents per barrel as a fee for using the line. This cost will now jump more than three fold to become around \$1.60, depending on the quantity imported. This is still less than the \$2.55, which the Tapline was claiming to cover all operational and social costs.

The agreement signed last week did not specifically state that the cost paid by Jordan will be reduced if and when the pipe is being used for other

purposes, but the preamble refers to the pipe being operated solely for Jordan's needs as a justification for having to pick up its entire operational cost. This implies that as soon as the Tapline starts to serve other purposes, or it becomes evident that it will, the cost payable by Jordan will be revised.

The Tapline Co. categorically denies that the line is planned or will be used at any time for any purpose except supplying Jordan. It remains to be seen whether this is so.

It is worth noting that the Saudi government, for obvious reasons, kept its distance from all negotiations over Tapline. It preferred to leave the government of Jordan to deal with the Tapline (in theory a private company) rather than make it a state to state affair.

## Beirut bombings raise Americans' anger, pose security questions

By Rodney Pinder

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Three massive Beirut bombings with a combined toll of more than 300 dead have raised American anger as well as questions on security against "terrorism" and official hints of reprisals.

"Why has the administration been unable to provide protection after hundreds of deaths? Heads should roll," one television commentator declared after Thursday's attack on the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon which killed up to 40 people.

Security analysts repeatedly questioned how a vehicle loaded with half a tonne of explosives could get near the mission after similar devastating raids on the former U.S. Embassy and military headquarters in Beirut last year.

President Reagan and other U.S. officials declined to say if the United States would take revenge. But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said action was being considered. "We have all possible options for a response," he told reporters in Dallas.

Senators said they were satisfied that security had been increased after last year's attacks, but called for tighter safeguards at the Beirut embassy.

Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont, one of a group of "shocked, concerned, frustrated" lawmakers briefed by the State Department on the bombing, said a team of security experts was on its way to Lebanon.

U.S. officials said the casualty toll would have been worse if not for precautions taken after last year's bombs.

But Senator Larry Pressler of South Dakota said he was troubled to learn the gate to the embassy compound was opened while Lebanese sentries checked the truck carrying the bomb.

Yonah Alexander, a terrorism expert with Washington's Georgetown University, just back from Lebanon, told Reuters he had been disturbed by what he saw as a lack of security at the embassy.

"You can't stop a truck loaded with explosives with a few guards and rifles," he said. "You need tanks and missiles that can blow it

up."

The senator's anger and frustration that U.S. military power appeared unable to protect its citizens during extensive hearings 11 months ago on the October bombing that killed 241 servicemen in Beirut.

But Marine Commandant General Paul Kelley warned senators that future terrorist attacks and more U.S. casualties were virtually certain and unpreventable.

"There are skilled, professional terrorists out there right now who are examining our vulnerabilities and making devices which are designed to kill Americans, lots of Americans, around the world," he said.

The right-wing Heritage Foundation, a private Washington think tank, Thursday published a paper by international terrorism expert Samuel Francis that said the United States had to develop clear guidelines on the use of covert action against terrorist organisations and their supporters.

While the Reagan administration had begun tightening security after the October bom-

bing, a clear and comprehensive anti-terrorism policy was still lacking, he said.

Francis compiled figures showing 1,559 terrorist attacks had been staged against U.S. targets worldwide between 1979 and 1983, killing 312 Americans.

Five U.S. ambassadors have been murdered since 1968, he said. Other targets included businessmen, tourists, missionaries, military and foreign service officers and military bases.

"Not one of the terrorist attacks on Americans since 1981 had triggered U.S. retaliation," he noted.

He added that while the administration, particularly Secretary of State George Shultz, tended to talk of pre-emptive strikes or retaliation and to describe international terrorism as a form of war, "actual policies incorporating these ideas have yet to be announced."

After the October bombing, President Reagan told the nation in a televised news conference it must not blame military commanders on the scene. He assumed full personal responsibility.



## Reagan urges Americans to 'seize and shape' future

WATERBURY, Connecticut — President Reagan, in the midst of his campaign for re-election, has challenged the American people to seize and shape the future by crossing new frontiers in science, technology and space.

As he begins an incipient far ahead in the public opinion surveys of voter sentiment, Mr. Reagan continued the leisurely pace of his early campaigning by attending rallies in Waterbury, Connecticut, and Hammon, New Jersey, Sept. 19, and he planned an additional foray Sept. 20 to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Grand Rapids, Michigan.

At the rally in Waterbury, the president said, "The future is out there waiting to be seized and shaped. Great new frontiers in science, technology and space are waiting to be discovered and pushed back. And we can do it."

Mr. Reagan called on Americans to transform their lives at home by creating millions of new jobs, especially for those chronically unemployed; by revitalising older cities with new industry and business; by reforming the tax code; and by improving the efficiency of the U.S. public school system.

The president's trip to the northeast was marked by implicit and

explicit allusions to the presidency of John F. Kennedy, who captured the imagination of Americans a quarter century ago with the challenge of exploring a "new frontier."

At the same time, the Republican president drew around himself the leadership mantle of such other Democratic titans as Harry Truman and Franklin Roosevelt.

As did Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Reagan is couching his campaigning in terms of a future firmly rooted in traditional American values of hard work, religion and family ties. As did Kennedy, Reagan is preaching the politics of optimism about America's place in the world and confidence in its ability to meet the challenges of perfecting society at home and leading a technology revolution abroad.

And as he has in previous campaign appearances, Reagan again told his audiences that he perceived a new spirit in the country — a new patriotism based on traditional moral values.

In Hammon, he said, "I think there is a new feeling of patriotism in our land, a recognition that, by any standard, America is a decent and generous place, a force for good in the world — and we're

a little tired of hearing people run her down. We've come through some tough times ... and we're going forward with values that have never failed us when we've lived up to them: dignity of work; love of family and neighbourhood; faith in God; belief in peace through strength; and a commitment to protect the freedom which is our legacy as Americans."

Since he formally opened his re-election campaign Sept. 2, Mr. Reagan has been making only two or three brief political trips a week, a reflection of his high standing in surveys of opinion — whether those taken by his own organisation, by the opposition Democratic Party or by the non-partisan, privately-owned polling businesses.

Mr. Reagan appears well ahead in all geographic regions of the country, and is favoured by both sexes and most ethnic groupings. He has been content, thus far, to contrast his own optimism about a bright future of endless possibilities for prosperity growing out of the technological excellence of American enterprise with what he describes as the misery and malaise of the administration of Jimmy Carter.

In Waterbury, the president was



speaking to a sympathetic audience when he reminded them that Americans have more money to spend and less taxes to pay while inflation has receded. Connecticut's economy, fuelled by spending on its defence industries, has become one of the strongest in the nation in recent months, with unemployment below the national average, and the median family income among the highest of the 50 states.

In the Waterbury region, a slice of Connecticut embracing some of

the finest scenic features of the state as well as its most ingenious small entrepreneurs, Reagan addressed a populace heavily Roman Catholic in its religious preference, and predominantly from the stock of immigrants who came to the United States from Europe late in the 19th Century.

It is a city that gave its heart to Kennedy, a Democrat from nearby Massachusetts; residents turned out in the tens of thousands at 3 a.m. to greet Kennedy when he was a presidential candidate in 1960, an event so unlikely that it has taken its place in the mythology of American politics.

The composition of their populations makes both Waterbury and Hammon — an Italian-American farm-based community — ideal testing places for Mr. Reagan's message, directed at men and women usually considered to be leaning towards the Democratic Party. These are ethnic populations with roots in southern and Eastern Europe, union households and Catholics.

He is pledging he will not rest until every American who wants to work has found a job, adding, "our goal is an American opportunity society giving everyone not only an equal chance, but a much greater chance to pursue the

American dream."

Reminding voters of his own conversion, a generation ago, from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party, Mr. Reagan invited those "loyal to the (Democratic) Party of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John Fitzgerald Kennedy — people who believe in protecting the interests of working people, and who are not ashamed or afraid of America standing for freedom in the world — we say to you: join us."

Mr. Reagan recalled Mr. Kennedy's fabled visit to Waterbury in summing up his view of the American political condition, circa 1984. He noted that Mr. Kennedy, exhausted as his campaign neared its successful conclusion, came to the balcony of a local hotel to greet the 3 a.m. throng.

"He... looked down at them," Mr. Reagan said of Mr. Kennedy, "and he smiled in the glow. And even though it was fall it seemed like springtime... I see our country today and I think it is springtime for America once again... and I think John Kennedy would be proud of you and the things you believe in, proud of the stoutness of your hearts and the vision in your soul."

— U.S. Information Agency.

## Old passions revived 35 years after division of Germany

By Ralph Boulton

Reuter

EAST BERLIN — East German leaders are leading an emotional debate over the division of Germany exactly 35 years after the two German states struggled from the war ruins of a shattered country.

Prime Minister Willi Stoph earlier this month evoked emotions of decades past when he called the founding of the West German state in September, 1949 an act of "national betrayal".

Writing in the Communist Party journal Einheit, he said establishment of the "German Democratic Republic" (GDR) in the Soviet-occupied zone a month later only answered efforts by the Western allies — the United States, Britain and France — to turn the blade of "German imperialism" against Moscow.

The betrayal charge, which startled many East Germans, reflected a new emphasis here on the common roots of the two German states after decades in which Communist officials sought to expunge the word "German" from every possible walk of life.

The new spirit was embodied in the restoration to its plinth four years ago of a statue of Frederick the Great, a Prussian emperor who pushed the borders of German influence eastwards in the 18th century. For decades he had been "disowned" by official East German historians.

It also looms large in statements by East German leaders such as Stoph and Erich Honecker, Communist Party chief and head of state, as the 35th anniversary celebrations approached.

East Germany is praised as the embodiment of all democratic traditions that survived the old authoritarian order.

West Germany, by contrast, is seen as having harboured the darkest militarist traits of the German

heritage. This picture was used by Moscow in a recent anti-Bonn campaign that was followed by cancellation of Mr. Honecker's planned visit to West Germany.

The press campaign also stirred spirits in Bonn, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl flew in the face of East European critics by restating a commitment to reunification. His words were reported here as a direct spur to "militarists".

Communist leaders are expected to hammer home this message at an anniversary parade on Oct. 7 when soldiers goose-step through East Berlin in a display of military might and determination to defend the "socialist fatherland".

Mr. Honecker, who like his leadership colleagues, lived through the dramatic post-war years, lauded his country recently as "the socialist Germany".

But Mr. Honecker warned that socialism and capitalism "can be mixed as easily as fire and water."

Politburo member Guenter Mittag made it clear in a magazine article that East Germany considered the division final.

"History has long decided. There are two states — the capitalist FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) — West Germany and the socialist GDR (East Germany). Those are the realities," he wrote.

Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti also stoked the debate last week when he said the division of Germany should be preserved in the interest of European security. The Bonn government reacted furiously, summoning the Italian ambassador to explain the remarks.

But the East Germans defended Mr. Andreotti's remarks as a mere statement of reality.

The recent Soviet bloc press attacks charged that "revanchist" forces in West Germany, far from accepting these realities, sought to restore a reunited Germany to its

1937 borders, annexing areas since ceded to Poland and the Soviet Union.

West German leaders, who see their republic as the only democratic German state founded on free elections, vehemently deny any sinister plans to "change the map of Europe". They point to treaties signed with East European states in the 1970s as providing ample proof of this.

However, the Bonn constitution commits them to the long-term goal of reunification and forbids formal acknowledgement of the division of Germany. This effectively prevents Bonn ever recognising East Germany as a fully sovereign state.

Inter-German relations, it seems, are destined to be haunted by the ghosts of 1945 for the foreseeable future. Each state blames the other for the original schism. Bonn cherishes dreams of rev-

ersing it while East Berlin scorns the notion.

When the Soviet Union and the Western allies divided defeated Germany into four occupation zones in 1945, few expected the emergence and survival of two separate states.

But both have now been fully incorporated as loyal and increasingly strong members of mutually hostile military blocs.

Even senior Western officials acknowledge a reunited German state would alarm not only the Soviet Union, which lost 20 million people in the war, but also the Western allies — especially France which has suffered two German occupations this century.

"Let's not fool ourselves that it is just Moscow standing in the way of German reunification. Our own allies would also think twice about such a development," one Bonn official commented privately recently.

القدس



## Birthplace of Confucious is rising again

By Erik Hall  
Reuter

QUFU, China — The birthplace of China's greatest sage, Confucius, is coming alive again, 10 years after it was ravaged by vengeful Maoists, as local people prepare to revive the ancient Confucian rites.

The rural town of Qufu, in Shandong province south of Peking, is hardly the obvious home of one of the world's most influential thinkers.

Yet 2,500 years ago Confucius was born here and lived here for much of his life, during which he formulated a philosophy concerned with education, social order and good government that became the basis of Chinese society and government until the Communist takeover in 1949.

Reverence was turned into contempt when the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his radical followers blamed the sage for all China's past ills and savagely persecuted his political opponents by accusing them of being Confucians.

For Qufu, it was disaster. Chairman Mao's fanatical Red Guards descended, smashing and scarring the sage's huge ancestral temple, home and grave which dominate the town.

But officially, Confucius is now seen as a great educationalist and the stultifying effects of Confucianism on China are blamed more on his later followers than on the sage.

In the current political climate, the local authorities have realised that Confucius is a potential goldmine of tourism.

The town is already full of Chi-

nese tourists, while the number of foreign visitors is approaching 10,000 a year.

Foreigners now stay in the old and labyrinthine mansion that was the home of Confucius' descendants who oversaw the lengthy rituals tradition demanded in his temple next door.

But soon they will be accommodated over the road in a new guest house being built in traditional style where they may miss the evocative atmosphere of the old family home but where, the builders say, the water taps and air-conditioning will work.

A sign of the times are the crowds of bicycle rickshaw drivers who virtually force passing tourists into their vehicles to show them the sights at a price.

Meanwhile, members of the local teachers college have been practising the old ceremonies to put on a show this week, when they will don traditional robes, bang gongs and generally try to recreate the old rites.

Unfortunately, as at many of China's old cultural sites, previous government iconoclastic campaigns have made the task of the restorers almost impossible.

The Shandong Fine Arts Institute is hard at work among the old buildings but the amount of damage wrought makes their task more one of reconstruction than restoration.

One carpenter was replacing the fine carvings on the altar tables of the temple. Apart from the basic framework, almost all the finery had gone and although he had done his best, it clearly fell short of the original's standard.

The local council said it is spending the equivalent of several million dollars on general repairs.

## Islam has a subtle, unique approach to information

The Third International Seminar on Islamic Thought was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia July 26-31, 1984. The seminar was organised by the International Institute of Islamic Thought with the cooperation of the Malaysian Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. Following is the first of a two-part paper. A prominent Jordanian journalist, film-maker and writer Ibrahim Abu Nab contributed to the seminar.

Dear Brothers,  
Assalamu alaikum.

IN THE NAME of Allah, the All-Compassionate and the Most Gracious. He who brings the day forth out of darkness that we may see the light and prosper; who brought us together here that we may see His ways and re-establish His will in our lives. In doing so, we marvel at His creation and praise Him.

It is indeed an honour for me to be at such a gathering of dedicated and brilliant Muslim intellectuals and I thank the International Institute of Islamic Thought and the University of Malaysia for such an opportunity.

I must admit first that I approach my topic with no little trepidation. This is perhaps because the principles of Islamic information have long been neglected and not brought up to date in the Muslim world; the concept therefore suffers from the lack of continued interest, scientific research and lively discussion. In the prevailing context of the two main approaches to information and the media in the world, the third approach, which can only be Islamic under whatever name you may put it, is seldom thought of or talked about.

Such a topic, with all the moral, philosophical, political, economic and cultural issues that it involves, needs broader shoulders than mine. One feels that it needs the intellectual exertions of more than one suffering media man like myself who admittedly finds it easier to talk about the Islamic concept to media theoreticians from East and West and perhaps win them over to the idea than to talk about it to Muslim scholars, media men and decision makers.

This is perhaps because the Muslim world, in its downward slide, has been disoriented about its own heritage, demoralised and almost completely de-Islamised. It would take more than sweet reasoning to awake the sleepers, flush the vested interests in the current status quo and get us all to see the terrible state we are in and what we should do about it.

### The problem

Having said that, which is part of the problem, "one must nevertheless try and proceed to state the main problem which is the basic system of handling information and the media in the Muslim world due to the lack of a recognised system with all the ethical and professional principles emanating from it. You will agree with me, I hope, that without such a theory which must be lucid and applicable, when people do not agree on the basic principles of telling the truth or looking for it, the Muslim world can look like a bedlam with no common language of signals among the inmates.

The problems of information and the media in the Muslim world are not only theoretical, philosophical and ethical, but also political, economic and mechanical. Any system of meaning and significance in any human society is usually informed by the type of socio-economic orders prevailing in that society. The role and place of the man-made media in gat-

hering and interpreting the news for instance is governed by the social forces at work and their relative power to influence the media or use it.

An Islamic theory of information, like any other theory, cannot avoid discussing the pertinent question of who should own the media in a Muslim society and therefore what a Muslim society is like. Should the media be in the hands of a dominating class or classes as they are now in the East and West? Should they be controlled and run by unrepresentative governments as they are now in most "Third World" countries? Or should they be run directly by the people as Islamic thought requires? And in any case, what is the role and place of a managerial or professional class in the running of the media, and how much control are such classes to have over the editorial content?

It is probably reasonable to ask from the outset, what Islamic theory? Is it there and has only to be dusted and displayed for all to see, or is it to be thought out according to the principles of Islam?

Is it radically different from the theories of East and West and why? What are its principles? Its purposes? Its methodology? And how applicable is it in the Muslim world of today? And last but not least, how viable can such a theory be in the so-called electronic age?

### The Crisis of Information

The questions are endless and we must find the answers for them in an era of mounting problems which may justifiably be called the era of supreme crisis. For never before has the crisis of humanity, as individuals and groups, the Muslims included, been so acute, so extensively permeating and so confusing as it is today. Unlike any other crisis before, the one with us now is not limited in scope or aspect, it is not confined to any certain community, a certain geographic locality at a certain time or to any particular socio-economic order. The crisis engulfs all human endeavour in almost every way. Man is not at rest with himself or with others.

The crisis in the world at large and in the Muslim world in particular is directly related to man's mishandling of information. Paradoxically enough, the crisis reached its apex at a time of unprecedented human access to knowledge and information. The world produces in one hour today more books and written words than it used to produce in a whole century in times past, and the pace is accelerating. From man's attempt to record his hieroglyphics on papyrus or stone to the time of his being able to satellite his messages in seconds to all corners of the globe, the difference is indescribable.

One would expect that man's knowledge of himself and the universe around him, which had never been so extensive before, would enable him to deal with any emerging crisis successfully and solve any problem. What is happening however runs counter to this logical assumption. For it seems that problems and crises are proliferating and increasing at direct proportion to the increase of

information. That is why perhaps we have more famines at a time of more food and more ways to produce it. And the more we know the less we know better.

The escalation of the interdependence between information and crisis, as illogical as it is, seems to doom all man's efforts to failure and to make total destruction of life on this planet an inevitability if something drastic is not adopted.

The tragic flaw in this state of affairs seems not to lie in knowledge itself or its accumulated amount as much as in man's inability to relate its different parts to each other and to himself in a meaningful way. When knowledge and information do not help show the way and establish justice on earth, then useless is the knowledge that cannot be put into good use.

It is worth noticing that more people are becoming aware of the oneness of God and creation and the equality of man. Experimental science has shown that it is impossible to isolate anything completely from anything else and that the atom is like the universe and what information lies in the whole universe lies also in the atom. The virus that comes from outer space billions of light years away, is instantly recognised by corpuses in the human blood upon contact while man's mechanics need years of research to establish its nature and qualities. In the light of this one wonders why then it is different for man to recorder the world economy in accordance with the oneness of God and the equality of man so that each man can obtain his fair share of the produced wealth and that gifts of nature? Why are people being degraded by fighting for the spoils, the have-nots are pitted against the haves and vice-versa? Is this because man has somehow lost his innate ability to recognise the feelings and needs of his fellow man? And did he lose his ability because he has lost touch with God and replaced him by man-made toys of entertainment which are the media? That is a question!

One would do wrong to assume that an Islamic theory of information is needed only for the Muslim world in order to catch up, so to speak, with the West or East. Such an assumption can lead only to its logical corollary which implies that if either approach is fit to make a nation great or to make a nation out of many races, as in the case of the U.S., and a universal state out of many nationalities as in the case of the Soviet Union, then why not the Muslim world adopt one of the two approaches or both and go ahead with the forging of a great Ummah — nation — or community of nations?

Some Muslim countries have actually adopted such an approach, only to come out with the most ridiculous of results. While the official promoters of such an approach claim that they had picked up the best in the two systems, the critics, (I among them) claim that the bastard system bears the ugliest features of its parents and is in fact doing monstrosities by tearing at the fabric of Muslim society. The bastard system is more of a system of disinformation. We will see why when we review in brief the other two approaches of the East and West.

### East and West theories

Each theory of information must first be informed by a view of man and society. The capitalistic

view, which claims to be the liberal-pluralistic, views society as a complex of competing groups and interests, some of them predominant all the time. Media organisations are seen as bounded organisational systems, enjoying an important degree of autonomy from the state, political parties and institutional pressure groups. Control of the media is said to be in the hands of an autonomous managerial elite who allow a considerable degree of flexibility to media professionals. A basic symmetry is seen to exist between media institutions and their audiences. Marxists, however, view capitalist society as being one of class domination; the media are seen as part of an ideological arena in which class views are fought out within the context of the dominance of certain classes; ultimate control is increasingly concentrated in monopoly capital. Media professionals, while enjoying the illusion of autonomy, are socialised into and internalise the norms of the dominant culture. The media, taken as a whole, relay interpretive frameworks consonant with the interests of the dominant classes. Media audiences while sometimes negotiating and contesting these frameworks, lack ready access to alternative meaning systems that would enable them to reject the definitions offered by the media in favour of consistently oppositional definitions. This is to say that the audiences are captives in luxury hotels.

The so-called liberal-pluralist view of the Marxist approach however is not any more charitable. The managerial class in the Socialist Camp is seen as self-serving and self-perpetuating no less than the dominant classes in the West but even with more power and less subtlety. For it uses

the media as a vehicle, not even an arena, for its one way ideology with not much of a room for dissent or for the audiences to form any kind of oppositional framework. While opposition is allowed in the West, cajoled and manipulated, no such luxury is given to it in the East.

From an Islamic point of view, which is basically centrist, there is more in common between the other two approaches than any of them cares to admit. The rich Islamic triangular relationship between God, man and society is reduced in both camps to a linear two dimensional relationship between man and society. While God is declared officially dead in the Socialist Camp, he is treated as officially redundant in the Western Camp. The West sees the individual, albeit theoretically, as having an edge on society, while the Marxist approach views society as having an edge over the individual.

It is true that the Marxist approach is more theoretical than the pluralist-liberal approach, but the latter is more empirical and more open to discussion.

Both these Camps, however, while competing for the minds of men, benefit continuously from each other's experiments and theory in public information much as they do in technology and various other fields. By not disagreeing on the basic assumption of the so-called death of God and the power of the media and the negation of God from their theoretical and empirical thinking, they seem to agree almost on everything else and differ only in style. For both approaches are informed by a mechanical man-made concept of society and hence the role of the media in it. Neither approach is far opposed to the other as is usually

supposed. From the Islamic point of view, both the Eastern and Western approaches are preoccupied with media power and how to use it for less than sublime ends. Their studies stem from concern for credibility than for credence and truth. Theoreticians in both Camps busy themselves with finding more ways and schools of how to say it than what to say. As a leading Indian filmmaker, Mr. Mnaransen, President of the Indian Film Academy, put it in Tas-kent recently, both camps have less to say to us even though they know more of how to say it. We in the "Third World," and particularly in the Muslim world, should have more to say but we know less how to say it.

The technology and know-how of the media are in the hands of both Camps, not in ours. This is now the crux of the matter. The world's information system, which is dominated by the Marxist and capitalist views is dangerously out of balance and out of order. In spite of great technological advances, or perhaps even because of them, the systems do not service the cause of real freedom and truth. The audiences are either captive and they know it, or they are captives and they think they are free. Those whose have less to say are overwhelmingly in control of the media systems and are continuously improving their ways of cultural and economic domination. And those who have a lot to say and to scream about are being continuously gagged and robbed of their God-given right to know, see for themselves and to speak. This is happening within each society, the Muslim society included, and on a world-wide scale.

To be completed Monday

## Kenya's tea growers pray for rain to match last year's crop

Record volume and high prices boosted tea to second place among Kenya's exports last year. But Patti Waldmeir reports that the tea growers need rain soon to match that performance this year.

NAIROBI — "This is not tea," says 55-year-old Mrs. Mary Nyeri disdainfully as she strips the parched leaves from the top of a young bush on her tea shamba (smallholding) in the Tigon hills west of Nairobi.

Seasonal rains in the area, as throughout much of Kenya, have failed twice in succession and the country is facing its worst drought in over 50 years.

However, in spite of the dusty dryness of her shamba under the September sun, Mrs. Nyeri, elated by a 1983 season when production and prices touched record highs, is not convinced that 1984 will turn out to be a lean year for tea farmers.

Government officials and traders largely echo her optimism, with one crucial qualification: the size of the 1984 crop will depend heavily on the "short rains" due to begin late this month or next.

"The next two or three months will be critical," says a senior tea board official, noting that the industry is about to enter its peak production period. "One month of good rain can make all the difference."

Industry officials insist that forecasting these rains is pure guesswork. According to the best scenario, if rains are abundant and

the incentive of high world market prices continues, production could reach 115 million kilograms, just short of the 1983 record high of 120 million kilograms.

If rains are light, production could fall to 100 million kilograms, 17 per cent down on last year's record but higher than in any other year since 1979.

If the drought continues, Kenya's 145,000 smallholders are expected to be disproportionately hard hit. Half the bushes on smallholder farms are under 10 years old (the age at which tea bushes normally reach productive maturity), and most have the relatively shallow root structure of a bush grown from cuttings rather than seed, making them less resistant to drought.

Mr. Simon Kamuyu, general manager of the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), says smallholder farms east of the Rift Valley (where 60 per cent of smallholder tea is grown) have lost 15 to 20 per cent of production so far this year. However, he stresses that the smallholders could catch up to last year's record production of 51 million kilograms (estimates produce the remainder of output) if the short rains are abundant.

High prices in 1983 coupled with record volume boosted tea

from fourth to second place in Kenya's foreign exchange earnings league for the first time. Kenya is among the world's top four tea exporters, with about 10 per cent of the international market.

Tea board officials are counting on a continuing firm world market to provide a further production incentive to farmers, who are willing to pay labourers to pick more of what each bush produces if they can be sure that they will make a profit.

Kenyan producer prices for tea are closely linked to the world market price, making the country an exception in a continent where producer prices are normally kept low and the surplus used to subsidise government spending.

So far this year, prices have averaged 40 Kenyan shillings (\$2.70) per kilogramme more than twice 1982 levels, and well above last year's 25.50 shillings. The Tea Board is expecting prices to climb even higher, especially if India repeats last year's suspension of certain tea exports at the end of the year.

In the longer term, tea board officials believe Kenya's production could continue growing by about 10 per cent annually for a number of years, although they are reluctant to put a figure on its ultimate potential.

— Financial Times news feature.

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## Ali leaves New York hospital

NEW YORK (R) — Former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali left a New York hospital and flew to Sudan Friday night, saying he was greatly relieved his slurred speech and poor movement were not the result of a serious disease.

"I'm in good shape. I feel relieved. It scared me to death," Ali told reporters. "I just need more rest."

## Jordan wins 1st Arab Youth Squash Championship

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Jordanian youth squash team Saturday won the first Arab Youth Squash Championship held in Manama, Bahrain.

Jordan defeated Kuwait in the final team match of the competition and added the team title to the singles title claimed by Hamed Al Saeed who beat a fellow Jordanian in the final.

In Saturday's final match Jordan won all three matches. Muhammad Marrar beat Usama Abdul Rahman 9-3, 9-2, 9-0. Hamed Al Saeed defeated Mohamed Sharqawi 9-1, 9-6, 9-7, and Iyyad Kamal completed Kuwait's rout with a 9-1, 9-1, 10-8 victory over Fakher Al Sayyed.

On Sunday Jordan will be crowned champions of the first Arab Youth Squash Championship with Kuwait placed second, followed by Bahrain in third place, Palestine in fourth and Lebanon fifth.



Jordan's Hamed Al Saeed who won the Arab Youth Squash Championship singles title Saturday and helped Jordan win the team's title. Al Saeed won the all-Jordanian final when he beat his compatriot and teammate Iyyad Kamal.

## Navratilova breaks Evert Lloyd's match record

FORT LAUDERLADE, Florida (R) — Martina Navratilova broke Chris Evert Lloyd's 10-year-old record of 55 consecutive wins with two victories on the same day in the Fort Lauderdale Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

Navratilova defeated 16-year-old Melissa Brown of the U.S. 6-1, 6-2 for her 56th consecutive victory Friday — and a few hours later beat Rosalyn Fairbank 6-1, 6-2 to bring her tally to 57.

After her encounter with Brown, Navratilova received 56 roses, a huge chocolate cake with 56 matches instead of candles, and a congratulatory telegram from President Reagan.

Her winning streak began in February at the U.S. Indoor Tournament when she beat fellow American Nancy Yeargin.

Evert Lloyd won 55 consecutive matches in 1974 before being stopped by Evonne Goolagong of Australia in the semifinals of the U.S. Open.

Her winning streak had been recognised as 56, but it included a walkover victory. Earlier this week the Women's Tennis Association decreed that the walkover could not be included.

Navratilova equalled Evert Lloyd's record of 55 when she beat her in the final of the U.S. Open two weeks ago.

## Liverpool, United draw

LONDON (R) — Liverpool firmly underlined their championship pedigree Saturday when they hit back to hold multi-million dollar Manchester United to a 1-1 draw as the leading English first division pack was reshuffled again.

England striker Paul Walsh grabbed an opportunist goal for the European Champions 17 minutes from time as Liverpool staged a powerful second half revival to cancel out Gordon Strachan's first half penalty at Old Trafford.

United slipped to fourth in the table as a result of their fifth draw in seven league games while Tottenham, 1-0 winners at Aston Villa, bounced back to the top on goal difference from fellow-Londoners Arsenal and previous leaders Nottingham Forest. All three have 13 points.

Queen's Park Rangers and Newcastle shared in a dramatic 10-goal thriller at the Londoner's Loftus Road home.

Gary Micklewhite snatched the last-minute equaliser for Rangers in the 5-5 draw after Newcastle led 4-0 at halftime.

Chris Waddle plundered a first half hat-trick as Newcastle swept Rangers aside before the interval.

But the Londoners hit back five minutes after the break through Gary Bannister. Then Newcastle defender Ken Wharton scored an own goal seven minutes later before John Gregory reduced the deficit to one goal in the 75th minute.

Newcastle must have thought the Rangers revival was over when Wharton scored at the right end to make it 5-3 with just five minutes left. But England defender Steve Wicks and Micklewhite salvaged a point for Rangers, who were mauled 5-0 by Tottenham last week.

United dominated the first half against Liverpool, watched by a crowd of 57,000 — the biggest so far this season — and took the lead from the spot after Strachan had been fouled by Alan Kennedy. But Liverpool took control after the break with Scotland's Steve Nicol creating the equaliser.

He squeezed through two tackles and crossed for Irishman Ronnie Whelan to head past United goalkeeper Gary Bailey. Defender Graeme Hogg attempted to clear but the ball bounced in off Walsh to earn Liverpool a share of the points.

Arsenal's run of form continued with a 4-0 win at home to struggling Stoke. England international Kenny Sanson, Paul Mariner and Tony Woodcock all found the net.

Mariner struck first in the 27th minute before fullback Sanson made it 2-0 three minutes before halftime. Woodcock, Mariner's England striking partner, scored twice in the last 10 minutes — the second a penalty — to complete the rout.

Struggling Southampton, fourth from bottom with just one win this season, also staged a fine recovery after falling two goals behind at Everton in the opening 10 minutes.

Striker Steve Moran was Southampton's hero, netting either side of halftime to earn his side a 2-2 draw with the Football Association (F.A.) Cup holders.

Earlier, defender Derek Mountfield headed Everton into the lead from an Adrian Heath corner after just five minutes before Graeme Sharp pounced on John Bailey's left wing cross to make it 2-0 four minutes later.

John Chiedozie, Tottenham's 23-year-old winger, hit his side's 72nd minute winner at Aston Villa.

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GOETHE-INSTITUTE  
GERMAN CLASSES

The Goethe Institute announces the commencement of the new term from October 1-December 15, 1984. Classes are for beginners and advanced students. Times of classes: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays afternoon and evening.

Registration will take place from  
Sept. 24, 25, 27, 29 and Oct. 1, 1984  
9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY SEPT. 21, 1984

\* \* \* \* \*

### FIRST RACE:

For beginners  
Distance: 1,000 metres.  
Time: 1 minute 14 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
El Houadany  
2ND: M. Raied  
3RD: Gharibih

OWNER  
Jawal Mohammad El Zabin  
Mohammad A. El Naby  
Youssef Mohammad Mousa

### SECOND RACE:

For beginners  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 51 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
Nasrah  
2ND: El Balka  
3RD: Jarrah

OWNER  
Nahar El Soyooof  
Abbas El Adwan  
Khalil Naief El Faiez

### THIRD RACE:

For beginners  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
Sayal  
2ND: Halimah  
3RD: Sayaf

OWNER  
H.H. Late  
Sharif Naser Ibn  
Jamil Stables  
Izzat Ghandour  
Ghalib Haddadin

### FOURTH RACE:

For beginners  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 1 minute 09 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
Malak  
2ND: Shams Awwan  
3RD: Ibn El Reeh

OWNER  
Hani El Hadid  
Samy Haddadin  
Nimir El Hmoud

### FIFTH RACE:

For third and second class horses  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 1 minute 56 seconds

1ST: HORSE  
D. El Aswad  
2ND: Apollo  
3RD: A. Sawra

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Ghalib Haddadin  
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### Announcement for Deadline extension Tenders 17, 56, 57, 58, 59 School Building projects Fifth Education Projects

Following the announcement published in the period between 18/8-23/8/1984 in local newspapers for (Baq, Zarqa, Abu Alanda and Qwaisme, Salt) fifth group, and Jerash school from the second group, the government Tenders Directorate announces the extension of deadlines as follows:

1. Last date to purchase contract documents from the Project Directorate (Ministry of Education) is October 3, 1984.
2. Last date for submitting tenders is 11 a.m. October 14, 1984 at the Government Tenders Directorate/Ministry of Public Works.

Chairman Central Tendering Committee

Director, Gov. Tenders Directorate.



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Tel: 22117

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(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema  
**RAINBOW**

Tel: 25155

**ROMANCING THE STONE**

"Colour"

Performances: 3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema  
**ZAHARAN**

Tel: 23171

**THE INTENT**

Colour  
"Italian"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

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**OPERA**

**COP OR CROOK**

Colour

Abdall, behind ALIA offices

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"Indian Film"

**2- THE POWER OF THE DESTRUCTIVE RIGHT**  
"Karate"

Performances: 12-3-7

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**RAGHADAN**

Tel: 22198

**PRETTY MAIDS ALL IN A ROW**

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8



# Economy

## USSR ups oil price

ROTTERDAM (R) — The Soviet Union Friday announced a 25 cent barrel increase in the price of its Urals crude, but contract holders said doubts remained over whether its customers would accept the new price.

Major oil firms and smaller trading companies told Reuters they were notified Friday of the new \$28 a barrel price for oil delivered next month.

The move is seen by the industry as a sign of a continuing recovery in the market from the extremely depressed levels of July, when a glutted market sent spot or free market prices sharply down.

It is the second 25 cent rise since the Soviet Union cut the price of its Urals crude for August delivery by \$1.50 to \$27.50.

Some firms contacted by Reuters said they were still considering their response to the Soviet Union.

One trader pointed out that the Urals spot price was still below the new official price, while another suggested that if enough people resisted Moscow's move it would have to think again.

Traders said Thursday that much depends on supplies of alternative oil such as Iranian crude.

But Iran recently cut its exports drastically and very little Iranian oil is currently available.

If supplies increased, traders said customers could be in a position to resist Soviet pressure.

Friday's news has put European refiners in a difficult position, since the strength of the dollar, in which oil is priced, has squeezed their profits hard.

Meanwhile, industry sources in London said the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) was notifying customers and suppliers Friday it was recommending that its present term prices for North Sea oil should be left unchanged for the rest of the year.

BNOC's reported move comes five days before a meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' market monitoring committee, which analysts predict will also propose no changes either to the organisations output ceiling or price structure.

## Coffee producers agree on quota distribution

LONDON (AP) — Coffee-producing nations reached agreement late Friday to maintain the status quo on the distribution of the world's export quota for the next two years.

A spokesman for the producing countries said they now had a "solid position" for negotiations next week with consumers to market-stabilisation arrangements for the coming international marketing year, beginning Oct. 1.

The agreement on quota shares was reached by consensus at a meeting in London, said spokesman Mr. Jorio Dauster of Brazil.

"We have decided on the maintenance of the status quo," Brazil's chief negotiator, Mr. Octavio Rainho said.

Delegates said that this meant no significant changes in the percentage market shares of the quota, which were set two years ago.

Some 73 coffee producers and consumers, all members of the International Coffee Organisation, are currently in the middle of two weeks of negotiations to settle the price range to be maintained through the export quotas during the coming 1984-1985 marketing year.

Last week, producers agreed to press for an increase of 10 cents a pound in the current defended range of \$1.20-\$1.40, backed by a global export quota of 58 million bags.

Delegates sources said there had been some difficulty in reaching a consensus on quota distribution because many countries, including India, Uganda and Papua New Guinea, had been pressing for a bigger slice of the market.

Producers will present details of the sharing agreement to consumers next week.

The global quota will be split into two parts, as in the past, with 4.2 percent split up among the ICO's smaller exporters — those that ship less than 400,000 bags of 60 kilograms each annually.

The remainder will be distributed among the big exporters.

The distribution of the 95.8 percent of the quota includes a share of 30.55 percent for Brazil. According to figures made available by delegates, Colombia's share will be 16.13 percent, while the major West African producers' group whose main exporter is the Ivory Coast, will receive 11.96 percent.

## Saudi Riyal deposit rates slip

BAHRAIN (R) — Interest rates on Saudi riyal deposits at offshore banks in Bahrain declined Saturday in a quiet market following Friday's sharp fall in the value of the dollar, dealers said.

Anticipating a devaluation of the riyal against the dollar, investors had pushed up interest rates over the past week by borrowing riyals to buy dollars.

Some dealers said a devaluation now would be unlikely after Thursday's 4.3 percent fall in the dollar against the mark.

"The market was taken by surprise. Some people are trying to square their positions," one dealer said.

Day-to-day rates fell from 15.14 percent on Thursday to a range between 13.12 and 12.11 percent.

# Dollar swings on tight rope

NEW YORK (R) — Foreign exchange dealers speculated whether the recently rampant dollar was set for a slide or had merely suffered a temporary setback after it plunged in hectic Friday trading.

They said it was hard to predict how the dollar would fare when markets open on Monday because they were still trying to assess what happened Friday.

At the end of a week in which it climbed relentlessly against foreign currencies in all the world's major markets, the dollar suddenly plummeted in Europe and New York.

"The dollar gave up 4.3 percent of its value today," said one New York dealer. "Nobody has ever seen a day like this."

The most dramatic fall was against the West German currency, with the dollar closing in New York at 3.0425 marks against Thursday's closing of 3.1400 marks after dipping even lower during the day's trading.

A cut in interest rates by leading bank Morgan Guaranty, dropping rates for its best customers by 1/4-point to 12 1/4 percent, was a major factor blamed by dealers for the plunge.

High U.S. interest rates offering big returns to people investing in dollars have been a key factor behind the currency's strength, drawing in foreign money and boosting President Reagan's election boast that the American economy is flourishing again.

Heavy dollar selling by the West German Bundesbank (Central Bank), seeking to defend the mark against the dollar onslaught, was another factor behind the tumble, dealers said.

News of worse than expected inflation figures — U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in August compared with lower levels in previous months — and profit-taking also contributed.

Although the dollar's decline against the mark was the most dramatic, it also fell sharply against other currencies, closing at 2.5000 Swiss francs against 2.5660 on Thursday and at 244.20 Japanese yen against 247.60.

Sterling rallied to \$1.2505 from \$1.2165.

Dealers talked earlier last week about the dollar possibly reaching 3.20 marks. It hit a high of 3.1695 marks in New York before the decline started.

Banks likely to be cautious

Meanwhile, U.S. banks are likely to be cautious about following the lead of Morgan Guaranty in cutting its prime lending rate, economists said.

Analysts and currency traders watched closely for other banks to indicate prime rate adjustments, but eventually they decided no other major banks were going to announce cuts.

"If they were going to join in, they would have done it already," said Mr. Danuta Zielonka, economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

Mr. Harold Nathan, economist at Wells Fargo Bank and Trust, said of Morgan's cut: "I thought it was a little early. The move caught the other banks by surprise."

Some economists said they were confused why Morgan chose to lower its rates now. A quarter-point rate cut a week or two earlier than other commercial banks is unlikely to result in a significant increase in loan demand, they said.

"If you ask me the move lacked conviction," said one bank economist. "I can't remember the last time the prime was cut by 1/4 point."

Bank economists pointed out that when the prime rate was raised to 13 percent, the Federal Reserve (Fed) funds rate (charged between banks for overnight lending) was even lower than at present.

However, Mr. Nathan said that other banks could follow Morgan's lead if the Federal Reserve funds rate stays around 11 percent.

Other economists were not so sure, saying neither the drop in the cost of funds nor in commercial loan demand is significant enough or long-standing enough to make a prime rate cut a safe bet.

Wall Street stock prices closed sharply lower in late selling as investors showed their disappointment at the failure of other major banks to follow Morgan Guaranty's lead.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.80 to 1201.74 and showed a fall of 35.78 points on the week.

Analysts said that the end of a strike against General Motors may have spurred selling as some investors had hoped the strike, settled with a new labour agreement Friday would eventually force interest rates down.

## West may cut access to IMF funds

WASHINGTON (R) — Major industrial nations Friday seemed set to push through a modest reduction in the amount of funds developing countries can call on from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The five leading industrial nations in the non-communist world agreed at a closed-door meeting to take a tough stance against developing countries, monetary sources said.

The developing world wants more rather than less aid and last week has been separately formulating demands for better access to IMF funds to ease the international debt crisis.

The policy-making IMF committee meeting on Sunday could see a head-on clash as the two sides get together for the first time, the sources said.

They said the so-called Group of Five (G-5) — comprising the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain and France — have reached broad consensus on two main issues.

They will seek a phased reduction in the IMF's "enlarged access policy" which currently allows debtor countries to draw on 3.75 times their IMF quota over a three-year period. This expires at the end of 1984 and without extension would automatically revert to parity.

They have also agreed there is no need to boost world liquidity by the creation of more Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), the IMF's own currency unit.

Developing countries have been calling for the creation of new SDRs which would ease their debt problems by boosting their reserves and want to see the access policy at least maintained at current levels.

Sunday's interim committee meeting will present chairman Mr. Willy De Clercq with a thorny problem, the sources said.

Before leaving for Washington, the Belgian finance minister publicly called for a compromise based on a modest reduction in the fund's access policy in return for a small SDR allocation.

The issue is also expected to be the centre of controversy at the development committee meeting which brings together IMF and World Bank representatives on Monday.

Among the five, only France was still calling for the allocation of new SDRs but seemed heavily out-numbered.

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## G.M. workers win 8.5% pay increase

CHICAGO (R) — General Motors (G.M.), the world's largest car manufacturer, and the United Auto Workers (UAW) union have agreed tentatively to pay rises totalling 8 1/2 percent over three years, union sources said Friday.

A G.M. spokesman declined to comment on the reports. A union spokesman did not reply to Reuters inquiries.

UAW sources said G.M. agreed to increase basic wages by 3 1/2 percent in the contract's first year, 2 1/2 percent in the second year and another 2 1/2 percent in the third year.

The union's previous three-year contract expired last Friday and the UAW went on strike at several G.M. assembly plants which produced some of the company's most profitable cars and trucks, causing the "lay-off" of nearly 100,000 workers.

The agreement reached Friday has to be ratified by the 350,000 workers to return to their jobs.

The sources said lump sum cash payments representing 2 1/2 percent of each worker's yearly earnings would be paid in the second year and another 2 1/2 percent lump payment would be made in the third year.

The union, whose G.M. workers currently earn \$12.65 an hour, had asked for a three percent annual wage increase.

The sources said the company had also agreed to commit some \$1 billion for job security programmes and retraining.

They said this commitment by the company, in which agreement in principles was obtained late on Sunday night, was a key factor in the union's decision to accept the new wage contract.

UAW President Owen Bieber said earlier that the accord "makes more secure than ever in history the jobs of our UAW-G.M. members" and said G.M. had committed itself to maintaining production and creating new jobs in the United States.

The union is to use its contract with G.M. as a pattern at talks with the Ford Motor Company, the nation's second largest car manufacturer, where the UAW represents 115,000 workers.

The U.S. car industry has been recovering from a slump two years ago, when the UAW had to make concessions to employers estimated at more than \$3 billion.

G.M. midyear profits were over \$3.2 billion on world sales of \$44.5 billion.

The union's negotiators will meet on Sept. 25 and 26 in St. Louis to vote formally on the proposed wage accord before it is submitted to the general union membership for ratification.

Strike cost G.M. \$100m

In Detroit G.M. said the strike cost the company about \$100 million and it could be nearly two weeks before operations fully resumed.

Industry experts said the strike cut the company's car and truck production by at least 50,000 vehicles. But analysts said the stoppage was unlikely to have a lasting impact on the biggest North American industrial corporation.

## Britain's N. Sea oil may last into next century

LONDON (R) — Britain could remain almost self-sufficient in oil until well into the 21st century with a new programme of drilling offshore in the North Sea, according to an expert report from the major oil companies.

It said Britain's North Sea oil, which came on stream in 1975, need not begin to run out in the next few years as generally predicted — and could even experience a second boom.

The report was prepared for the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association representing all the big firms involved.

Further development could include about 80 new fields, 100 production platforms, up to 1,500 wells and about 3,000 miles of offshore pipelines, the report said.

The money — about £57 billion (\$70 billion) — could be forthcoming as a result of tax incentives recently introduced by Britain's Conservative government, it said.

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 23, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to consider just what you can do for others and what service you can render them in an objective fashion, especially where you are appreciative for favors they have done for you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make plans now so that you can handle that work load ahead most efficiently, and know how to get more cooperation from co-workers.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have fixed plans in mind for creative work that needs a little revision, so don't permit another to meddle.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on improving conditions at home and have more harmony there in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Concentrate on some new philosophy of life that is to your liking and forget about work today.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to study your standing in the world and discover how best to improve it. Avoid a friend who takes up your time with nonsense.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can communicate well with others today but not at home, so see them and get much accomplished.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A day for meditation and planning how to improve your life, confidentially. Avoid that prattling friend and enjoy the one you love.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to plan how to get rid of activities that are no longer productive and speed up the productive ones.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good day to do something thoughtful for those who have done you many favors. Plan your work for the new week ahead.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A good day to plan your life more intelligently and be more practical in the future for best results.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use your mature judgment today since your hunches are not apt to be much good. Try to do something different.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make sure that your conversations with others are of a constructive nature otherwise they could lead you into some kind of trouble.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have every ability to analyze any situation and then know how to handle it and improve it, and for this reason will do very well at studies. Make sure that the diet is good and that good health habits are taught early in life.

### THE Daily Crossword

by May Mannix

ACROSS	26 Lead —'s	58 Certain reef material	24 Haul
1 — d'oeuvre	28 Far from	27 Snatches	29 Radames'
5 Church part	30 Orchard	62 Certain island	30 Star's
9 Logger's contest	31 More tricky	63 Doone's	31 A Scott
14 Leave	32 — how	64 Russia, grand duchess	32 Oh, dear!
15 Makes	33 Battles	66 Hence, humorously	33 Laborer
16 Huge, poetically	41 Bambi's	67 Division word	34 Chic and jaunty
17 Certain	42 Fabulous	68 Shipshape	35 Blunder
19 Fr. river	43 Musicians	69 Fish line	36 Ancient
20 Fabric colors	44 Having horns	70 Alkaline solutions	37 Kingdom
21 Connoisseur of a sort	45 Cry like a baby	71 Hardy girl	40 Fr. river
23 Braided cordage	51 Rigid	DOWN	41 Arms cache
25 Mid-east land	54 Gaucho's ropes	1 Drivers' concerns	42 Tennis decision
		2 Daisy	43 Word with suit or shirt
		3 Age	44 Notey
		4 Of the breastbone	45 Vowel sequence
		5 Statute	52 Feeble
		6 Versifier	53 One-time humorous
		7 Tender spots	54 Brice
		8 Theme	55 "We're off — the wizard"
		9 Hang on	56 Pen name
		10 Everything	57 Blind parts
		11 Boor	58 "Gill —"
		12 Gaelic	59 Desolate
		13 Old Heb. measure	60 Exhort
		14 Out of the way	61 Recent
		22 Numerical prefix	62 Distress signal

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. d'oeuvre, 5. Church part, 9. Logger's contest, 14. Leave, 15. Makes, 16. Huge, poetically, 17. Certain, 19. Fr. river, 20. Fabric colors, 21. Connoisseur of a sort, 23. Braided cordage, 25. Mid-east land, 26. Lead —'s, 28. Far from, 30. Orchard, 31. More tricky, 32. — how, 33. Battles, 41. Bambi's, 42. Fabulous, 43. Musicians, 44. Having horns, 45. Cry like a baby, 51. Rigid, 54. Gaucho's ropes, 58. Certain reef material, 59. Hang on, 62. Distress signal, 63. Doone's, 64. Russia, grand duchess, 66. Hence, humorously, 67. Division word, 68. Shipshape, 69. Fish line, 70. Alkaline solutions, 71. Hardy girl, 24. Haul, 27. Snatches, 29. Radames', 30. Star's, 31. A Scott, 32. Oh, dear!, 33. Laborer, 34. Chic and jaunty, 35. Blunder, 36. Ancient, 37. Kingdom, 40. Fr. river, 41. Arms cache, 42. Tennis decision, 43. Word with suit or shirt, 44. Notey, 45. Vowel sequence, 52. Feeble, 53. One-time humorous, 54. Brice, 55. "We're off — the wizard", 56. Pen name, 57. Blind parts, 58. "Gill —", 59. Desolate, 60. Exhort, 61. Recent, 62. Distress signal.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"The following program has absolutely no value and may turn your brain to gelatin. Viewer discretion is advised."

### Peanuts

YOU'RE SITTING IN MY DESK, KID... HOW ABOUT MOVING?

OH, YOU'RE THE DUMB ONE WHO FAILED LAST YEAR, AREN'T YOU?

WATCH FOR YOU AND ME ON TV, KID...

THE PROGRAM IS CALLED "BOWL A PUPIL".

### Mutt 'n' Jeff

WOW! I'M RICH! JUST GOT A LETTER FROM THE LAWYER! MY RICH UNCLE CARLOS DIED AND LEFT ME A RUBBER PLANT!

HERE'S THAT TWENTY DOLLARS I OWED YOU, JEFF — NOW LET'S RENT A CAR AND GO TO THE LAWYER'S OFFICE!

IT'S SIXTY MILES ALL RAY FOR IT!

JEFF, HERE ARE THE INSTRUCTIONS YOUR UNCLE LEFT YOU FOR THE CARE OF THE RUBBER PLANT!

WHERE IS THE PLANT?

IN BACK OF YOU!

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHOWE

HECKE

DRIZAL

LIZZES

WHAT HIS RICH UNCLE WHO WAS A FAMOUS ARTIST KNEW HOW TO DRAW BEST.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OZONE, LLAMA, PUNDT, QUEASY

Answer: Loves skin diving — A MOSQUITO

### Andy Capp

WHAT'S UP WITH FLO THIS MORNING?

OH, SHE'S STILL IN A MOOD FROM LAST NIGHT.

— I TOLD HER I WAS WITH YOU ALL EVENING, BUT SHE WOULDN'T BELIEVE ME — SHE KEPT CALLING ME A LIAR.

WELL, YOU WERE LYING WEREN'T YOU?

YES, SHE CAN'T BE SURE.

SHE CAN BE DEAD CERTAIN, MATE — I WENT WITH HER AND RUBIE TO BINGO.

OH, NO!



# Reagan weighs new proposals if Soviets agree to resume talks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan is weighing new proposals to put on the table if the Soviet Union agrees to reopen negotiations on nuclear weapons, but he will not slow the installation of U.S. missiles in Western Europe as a concession, top administration officials say.

Mr. Reagan will begin the effort to revive the suspended talks in a speech Monday to the United Nations General Assembly. In it, he intends to signal his willingness to reverse the long decline in U.S.-Soviet relations, beginning with a prompt resumption of the stalled weapons talks, said the sources.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan told reporters Friday that among options he had under consideration was proposing a series of summit meetings with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

"We're exploring a lot of things," he said at a picture-taking session with Arthur Hartman, the American ambassador to Moscow.

"We're exploring a lot of alternatives for ourselves to determine what we think is best," he added.

In a series of interviews this week, officials predicted the negotiations could resume by January. "We're ready to go sooner if

they're ready," one said, "but we don't have any sign yet that they are."

While Mr. Reagan will not lay down a specific formula in the speech, he is considering "a bag of flexible policies from which to deal constructively with the Soviet Union," a senior official said.

The official, who spoke on condition he not be identified by name, stressed at the same time that the president would not use the new proposals "as an inducement to reopen talks, but we will be ready when those talks start."

Another senior official, Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said: "We are going to make it as easy as we possibly can in our power for the Soviets to get back to real negotiations."

But, Mr. Adelman said, U.S. missiles already in Europe would not be withdrawn to coax the Soviets back to the table nor would

the deployment schedule be slowed down.

The new proposals deal with the positions taken by the United States in the unsuccessful effort to reduce weapons on both sides and with the process itself.

Principal among them is a face-saving formula for the Soviets to get around their vow not to reopen talks on intermediate-range missiles unless U.S. missiles in Britain, Italy and West Germany are withdrawn.

The strategy evolving from a year-long review by key presidential advisers is to propose reopening negotiations on strategic weapons and gradually expand them to include European missiles, whose deployment led to a breakdown in the talks last December.

In addition, one official said, the United States is willing to shift the negotiations from Geneva, where the Soviets staged their walkout, to Vienna or elsewhere.

When President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the United States will emphasize that it is in the interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States to resume serious dialogue on arms control.

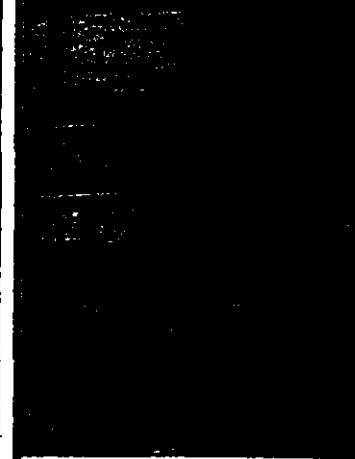
A State Department official told reporters at the Foreign Press Centre Sept. 20 that "while the meetings will make clear our intention to maintain our strength, we will emphasize that it is in both sides' interest to resume serious dialogue on arms control."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gromyko will meet at the White House on Sept. 28. Two days earlier, on Sept. 26, Mr. Shultz will meet with the Soviet official.

The State Department official said that the president has "long been interested in advancing our dialogue with the Soviets and wants to use the opportunity of Mr. Gromyko's visit to the (United Nations) General Assembly to talk directly with a ranking member of the Soviet leadership."

In his own meeting, Mr. Shultz intends "to review a full range of issues" in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, the official said.

One area of emphasis in both the president's and the secretary's talks with Mr. Gromyko, the official said, would be "the whole area of regional concerns. We will try to explain to Mr. Gromyko our views on sensitive regional problems like southern Africa, Afghanistan, (and) Cuban proxy activities."



HELPLESS AGAINST ONSLAUGHT: Queen's Park Rangers (QPR) goalkeeper and defenders are helpless in the goalmouth against a goal by Newcastle's Neil McDonald (third left in vertical

striped shirt), as QPR's Steve Wicks looks on in the English Division One game at Loftus Road, London, Saturday. The final score was 5-5 (See page 6)

## COLUMN

### Brunei admitted as U.N. member

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Brunei was admitted to the United Nations Friday as its 159th member. The General Assembly took the action by acclamation without a formal vote, on the recommendation of the Security Council.

### China says it sent dog into space 17 years ago

PEKING (AP) — China disclosed for the first time Friday that it sent a dog into space 17 years ago in an experimental rocket. The state-run China News Agency (Zhongguo Xinwen Sha), a Chinese-language service, said the disclosure came in a report by the Defense Ministry's committee on science and technology industry. In 1967, a small dog named "Xiao Bao" took an historically significant space trip, riding in a Chinese research rocket, "the agency quoted the report as saying. It did not say whether or how long the dog survived the voyage. It also did not describe the animal or provide further details of the report, and did not explain the 17-year delay in disclosing the previously secret trip. "Xiao Bao," a common Chinese name for a dog means "little leopard."

### Chinese movies have largest audience, cheapest tickets

PEKING (R) — China has more moviegoers than any other country and offers the cheapest seats, the Culture Ministry said Friday. It said 27.3 billion people went to the movies last year, a six-fold increase in 20 years, with seats costing a maximum of 30 fen (\$11 U.S. cents). The ministry's film bureau said the country's studios have produced 588 feature films since reopening in 1977 after the Cultural Revolution.

### Emperor's brother to appear in film

PEKING (R) — A television series is to be made on the life of the last emperor of China with his brother playing a leading role, the New China News Agency said. It said shooting would start next month on the 15-part series dramatising the life of Aisin Gioro Pu Yi. He was the last ruler of the 268-year Manchu Dynasty that ended with his abdication in 1912 after a republican uprising. The emperor's brother, Aisin Gioro Pu Jie, 78, lives in a traditional Chinese house in Peking which belonged to his family. He will also act as adviser for the film which will be made with unnamed U.S. sponsors. Pu Jie is married to Hito Saga, cousin to Japan's Emperor Hirohito, and his daughter and her family live in Japan. The former Emperor became a mere toll of politics after abdication. He was controlled first by the republicans, then the invading Japanese and later the Communists. The brothers were imprisoned as war criminals and "re-educated" until 1959 when they were pardoned and released.

### Reagan visits 7-year-old penpal

WASHINGTON (R) — Wailing sirens pierced the silence outside seven-year-old Rudolph Hines' home in a rundown Washington neighbourhood. Looking out of the window the surprised boy yelled "Mom, it's President Reagan." But mom was already well prepared — she knew the president and his wife were coming and had prepared a fried chicken supper for the distinguished guests. The 73-year-old president — accused by Democrats of hobnobbing only with millionaires — had been young Rudolph's penpal since visiting his school earlier this year and decided to give him a surprise visit. The president "ate a lot" and chatted about Rudolph's summer vacation while he reminisced about his childhood, the youngster's mother said. And Rudolph's verdict? "Oh, fine. It was fun." Among the gifts the Reagans brought were a jar of jelly beans for Rudolph, prompting his mother to say, "I'll send the dental bills to the White House." After dinner, Rudolph headed off to join 44,000 other fans at a Michael Jackson concert — with the ticket arranged by the White House.

## 'Moscow, Peking seek closer ties'

MOSCOW (R) — A meeting at the United Nations between the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers suggests the two sides want to resume efforts to improve relations after apparent deadlock earlier this year, Western diplomats said Saturday.

They said the talks Friday indicated the Kremlin's concern over the development of closer relations between Peking and Washington in recent months.

President Reagan visited Peking in April and Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping went to

the United States in June.

The meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and China's Wu Xueqian, the first at foreign minister level since 1982, took place at the Soviet U.N. mission, and a second round of talks was expected to be hosted by the Chinese Saturday.

The Soviet press has so far not mentioned the meeting, but judging from past practice a brief report is likely to be published after Saturday's discussions.

Talks aimed at normalising relations between the two countries,

strained since an ideological split 20 years ago, started in October 1982 but have made only slow progress.

The main stumbling block in the talks so far has been what Peking refers to as the "three obstacles".

China wants an end to Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, with which it has a tiny mountain frontier, an end to Moscow's backing for the Vietnamese-backed rulers in Kampuchea, and a cut in Soviet military strength on the Sino-Soviet border.

## Official sees long-range Soviet missile buildup

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Soviet Union may be secretly deploying additional intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of reaching the United States, according to a published report.

The build-up of new ICBMs, called SS-25s, may be occurring under the guise of preparing bases for more of the Soviets' intermediate-range missiles, called SS-20s, the Los Angeles Times reported Saturday, quoting unidentified government sources.

The sources acknowledged they had no firm evidence of deployment of SS-25s.

Installation of the SS-25s would violate strategic arms limitation treaty ceilings unless older missiles are dismantled, said a source identified as a senior Pentagon official.

The official said such deployment also could violate a SALT agreement about deliberate concealment of weapons.

The SALT pact has not been ratified by the senate, but both the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to abide by its provisions in the meantime.

The SS-20s and SS-25s are three-stage, solid-fuel missiles that can be transported on erector launchers and fired from cleared and leveled sites.

## U.S. report slams UNESCO

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A draft report by the U.S. Congress on UNESCO has concluded that the Paris-based organisation is badly managed, dominated by its executive director, has no procedure for evaluating its programmes and exerts little control over big sums of money.

It said UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, made a \$17,800 payment to a member of its executive board, apparently in violation of board rules.

The six-month study by the General Accounting Office (GOA), the investigative arm of Congress, has not been made public but a draft of the 177-page report was made available to Reuters.

It was begun after the Reagan administration announced in December 1983 that it would leave the 161-member organisation this December if significant reforms were not implemented.

UNESCO's 51-member executive board will convene on September 26 to consider reform proposals and the meeting is seen by many U.S. officials as crucial to the organisation's future.

The GOA report does not draw a conclusion about the value of UNESCO membership, but considers the organisation's management.

It described UNESCO as highly centralised and quoted UNESCO staff as saying Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the director-general, wanted to retain all decision-making authority.

But it also portrays UNESCO's governing bodies, the executive board and the general conference, as too dependent on staff and failing to exercise proper control.

It calls for better controls on UNESCO's payroll, which comprises 60 per cent of the budget.

"Under the current system, employees are paid without a positive

confirmation that they actually worked," the GAO said.

It also found over the past two years that about \$14 million in special project funds were distributed as cash grants "for which UNESCO requires only a minimal assurance from recipients that the funds were used for the intended purposes."

In one case, an unidentified member of the executive board from Tanzania received \$17,800 to study at a Canadian university, the report said.

Board rules provide that during their term of office, members shall not receive payments from UNESCO, except for board-related duties, the report said.

In another case, UNESCO paid \$173,000 for delegations from 21 undeveloped countries to attend a UNESCO general conference, something the organisation does not usually do and which the GAO questioned.

### M'Bow will not resign

Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow said Friday that neither threats, pressures nor "acts that can only be called criminal" will force him to resign as head of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Interviewed by Radio France International, Mr. M'bow, who has headed UNESCO for the past 10 years, said, "I was unanimously elected by all member states" to head the 161-nation organisation "and not one of them can force to hand in my resignation."

Mr. M'bow, a 63-year-old former Senegalese educator, said there was no conflict between him and the United States, which has threatened to withdraw from the organisation at the end of the year.

"If there is a conflict, it is between one nation, the United States, and the organisation," he said.

## 2 miners killed in S. African protests

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Two black miners were killed and 104 injured during protests at a gold mine west of Johannesburg Friday night, a mine company spokesman said Saturday.

The spokesman for the West Rand Consolidated Gold Mine, 30 kilometres west of Johannesburg, said the two miners were found dead with stab wounds after some 500 workers went on a rampage.

A police spokesman said police had been called in by the mine owners and used rubber bullets to

disperse the crowd. He said none of the casualties had been caused by police action.

The violence followed a week of unrest in the South African gold industry in which seven miners have died.

The company spokesman said three of the injured miners were in critical condition and five others had been seriously hurt. The cause of the rioting was not immediately clear, he said.

The spokesman said trouble began when night shift workers waiting for transport to shafts started pelting company buses with

stones. Miners also set fire to hotel premises nearby.

He said the mine was operating normally Saturday.

It was the first violence reported at the West Rand Mine in the unrest which hit the industry after the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) staged its first legal strike last weekend.

The NUM called off the strike after members accepted an improved pay offer presented by employers and work has returned to normal at mines affected by the dispute.

## Filipino police attack protesting nuns, priests

MANILA (R) — Riot police fired into the air and clubbed nuns and priests with rifle butts and truncheons Saturday in a pitched battle outside the Philippine Presidential Palace, demonstrators said.

Protesters who had staged an all-night vigil outside the palace of President Ferdinand Marcos said the police at first moved in with teargas, smoke bombs and water cannon to disperse 5,000 demonstrators.

At least 18 people were hurt as demonstrators fought back with homemade bombs and stones. Protest organisers said riot police fired into the air and six people including a nephew of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino were arrested.

A nun who took part in the anti-Marcos protest said: "There

was a stampede after the military fired their guns into the air. Then they started chasing everybody, including nuns and priests, beating them with truncheons and rifle butts."

Some 20,000 people, chanting anti-Marcos slogans, started the demonstration Friday with a march to the palace. Police stopped them near the Mandiola Bridge leading to the building.

The protesters who remained slept on the street despite a steady drizzle throughout the night. Police moved in at dawn — 15 hours after the demonstrators had taken up their positions and moments after five priests had celebrated mass for them.

The march was organised by Agapito Aquino, brother of murdered opposition leader Benigno

Aquino, to mark the 12th anniversary of the imposition of martial law, which was lifted in 1982.

Mr. Aquino told reporters Saturday that his supporters were regrouping and would go back to seize the Mandiola Bridge, which has been sealed with barbed wire.

Mr. Aquino, who has organised several big protests against Mr. Marcos since his brother was shot at Manila Airport in August last year, said he would not settle for the demonstrators controlling less than half the bridge as a symbolic victory over the government.

At least 10 people were killed in a similar demonstration last year near the bridge.

Heavily armed troops guarded the palace throughout the night, blocking all entry points, and the military were still on the alert Saturday with all leave cancelled.

## Jakarta riots not religious, army chief says

JAKARTA (R) — Bloody clashes between Muslims and troops in Jakarta last week were not religious, Armed Forces Commander Gen. Benny Murdani was quoted as saying Saturday.

"The incident was not a religious one," the official Antara News Agency quoted Gen. Murdani as saying. "It was sparked off by the abuse of religious forums and religious emotions for other objectives."

Antara said Gen. Murdani blamed "certain groups" for abusing religious feelings for their own objectives but said the government would never ban religious sermons or speeches.

Gen. Murdani did not identify the groups involved. But Antara said he had told Muslim teachers attached to the armed forces in a speech Friday that if people wanted to make suggestions to the government, they must do so through parliament.

Violence flared in the poor and crowded area of "Anjung Priok 10 days ago when a crowd demanded the release of four men detained for beating an official. The government says nine died but dip-

lomats put the death toll at between 20 and 30.

Gen. Murdani, who is a Catholic, also warned about what he called "the latent threat of Communists" who might seek to take advantage of the situation to destabilise the country.

Communism was banned in Indonesia after an abortive Communist-backed coup in 1965 but the government still sees it as a threat.

Local residents said that before the riot broke out, Muslim activists made speeches criticising the government's economic and political policies and its attitude towards Islam.

Leaders of Indonesia's biggest Islamic grouping, Nahdlatul Ulama, met President Suharto Friday to express their deep concern over the riots, Antara said.

Indonesia banned the Jakarta bureau chief of Agence France-Presse (AFP), the French news agency, from working in Indonesia following articles he wrote which angered the government.

Press Director-General Sukarno said AFP bureau chief Gilles Bertin, a French national, would not have his work visa renewed

when it expired on Oct. 13.

Mr. Sukarno gave no reason for the move but officials have said privately Mr. Bertin annoyed the government and army with his coverage of insurgencies in Irian Jaya and East Timor provinces and of Indonesia's death squads.

Mr. Bertin, 36, is the second Western correspondent here to be banned in three months. United Press International bureau chief Isabelle Reckeweg was told her visa would not be renewed when it expired in June.

Mr. Sukarno refused to comment on Mr. Bertin's case when contacted by Reuters. But he said the government wanted foreign correspondents to report objectively and respect values which were important to Indonesians.

Mr. Bertin, who has worked here for nearly three years, confirmed that his visa renewal application had been turned down and no reason given. He said AFP planned to protest the decision.

Several other foreign reporters have been summoned to the Information Ministry over the past year and criticised for their reports.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### JUST A TASTE OF DUCK SOUP

North-South vulnerable.

West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K10  
♥ A Q 6 5 4  
♦ 10 9 6  
♣ 9 5 2

**WEST**  
♠ 9 8 5 4 2  
♥ 9  
♦ J 8  
♣ Q J 8 7 4

**EAST**  
♠ A Q 7  
♥ 10 7 3  
♦ Q 7 5 3 2  
♣ K 10

**SOUTH**  
♠ J 6 3  
♥ K J 8 2  
♦ A K 4  
♣ A 6 3

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 1 ♦ 1 NT  
Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

Winning technique is like dining at a wonderful restaurant. Eating too much can spoil the whole meal.

When this hand was dealt at the recent British Team Trials, a number of pairs reached three no trump, usually after an auction such as the one above. Some Wests elected to lead the jack of diamonds. That gave declarer a third trick in the suit because he could finesse East for the queen later, and the contract was easy.

One West hit upon his own, suit to launch the attack. Declarer elected to let the king hold, and ducked again when East continued with the ten. That was a case of too much duck. East shifted to a diamond, and in the fullness of time declarer had

to lose a diamond and two spades for down one.

Declarer must establish a trick in spades to make his contract and, in view of East's opening bid, he probably will have to surrender the lead twice to do so. He can get home if he wins the second club and immediately goes about forcing out the ace and queen of spades.

Even if East shifts to a diamond after winning the first spade, declarer is a tempo ahead. He simply wins the diamond and knocks out the remaining enemy spade stopper to set up his ninth trick.

At first glance it might seem that three no trump can also be defeated if, after winning the king of clubs, East shifts to a diamond. However, that is not the case. If declarer guesses the distribution, he can still land the contract.

If he elects to play West for doubton honor in diamonds, declarer can make the hand by rising with a diamond honor at trick two. He loses a spade to East, and the defenders are helpless. If East continues with a low diamond, declarer ducks and West, has no diamond to return. If East leads a diamond honor, his partner's jack crashes, and declarer has his ninth trick in diamonds. Alternatively, South can win the diamond shift, run the hearts, cash the aces of clubs and diamonds, and then end play East with a diamond.